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# ECONOMIC SURVEY

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

## 1965

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HON. JOHN P.
Prime Minister

HON. STANLEY J. RANDALL
Minister of Economics and Development

Lake Erie

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# ECONOMIC SURVEY
# OF
# THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO
# REGION

Prepared by

The Special Research and Surveys Branch

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

1965

HON. JOHN P. ROBARTS
*Prime Minister of Ontario*

HON. STANLEY J. RANDALL
*Minister of Economics and Development*

# PHYSIOGRAPHY
# OF THE
# MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

PREPARED BY THE

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

1964

# Preface

The Mid-Western Ontario Economic Survey is the seventh in a series released by the Special Research and Surveys Branch of the Ontario Department of Economics and Development. The eighth study in this series—the Lake Erie Economic Region—will be released later this year as will a new report of the Northeastern Region of the Province. These will be followed by an economic survey of the Lake St. Clair Region for which the field survey work also will be carried out this year.

In the present series of regional economic base studies, the major sections of economic activity are identified and analysed, the direction and extent of change reviewed and the Region's contribution to the Province's economy examined. As in the Niagara Survey, we have again included a chapter on the physical base which has been supplemented by mapping related to the physiography and general land use. For information and data basic to the preparation of the general land use map we are indebted to Dryden and Smith, Planning Consultants of Kitchener as well as to the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association, for whom the work initially had been undertaken. Professor D. F. Putnam of the University of Toronto and Mr. L. J. Chapman, Director of the Department of Physiography at the Ontario Research Foundation, provided valuable advice and guidance for the design of the physiographic map.

The regional studies are designed to provide extensive information and analysis with respect to economic activity in the Province's ten economic regions and are in support of the Department's regional development program and the activities of the nine Regional Development Associations. Of a pioneer nature, these studies aim at making a useful and practical contribution to the formation of a core of information available to government, business, educational and research organizations engaged in economic development on a regional basis.

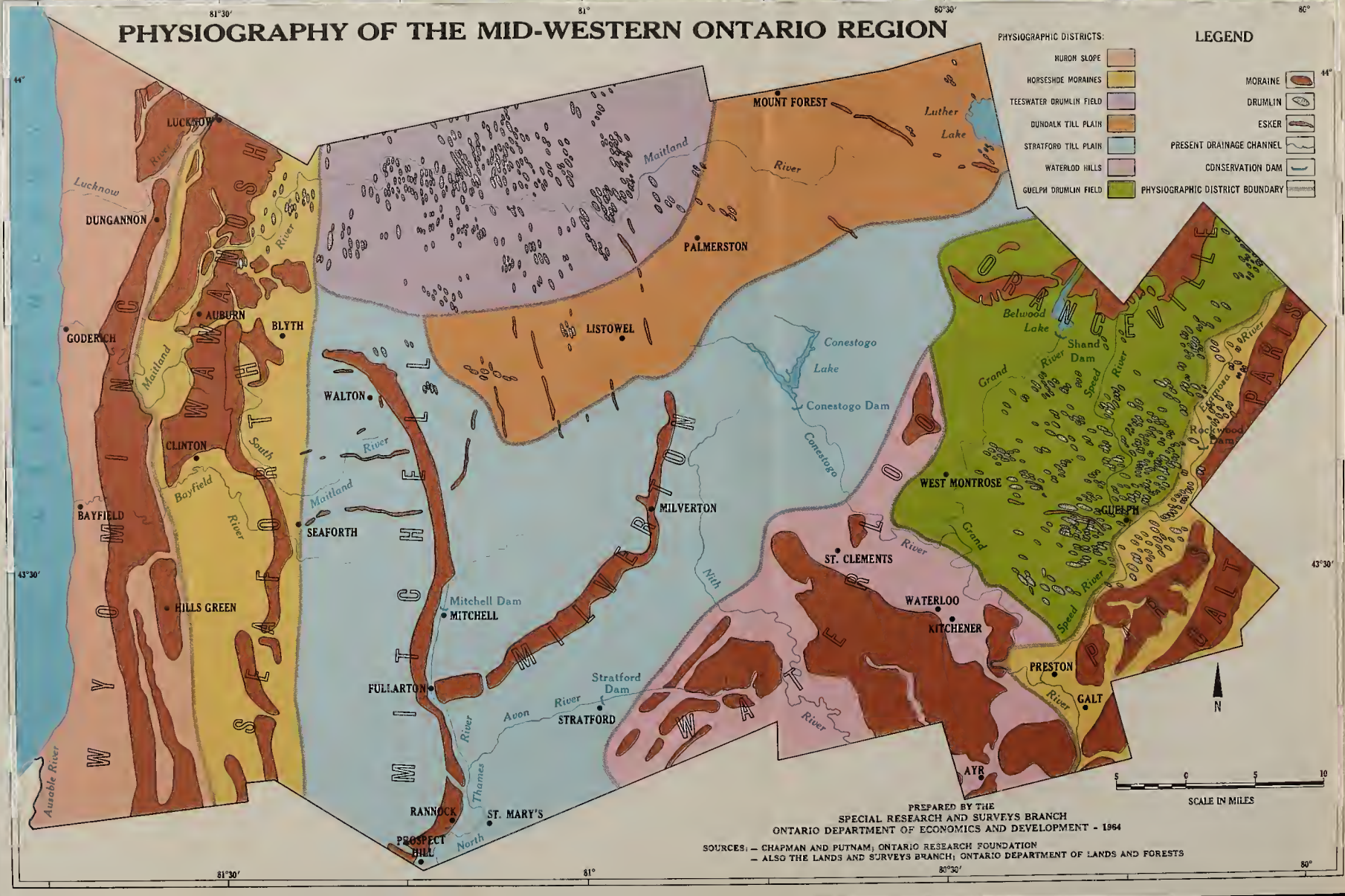
The textual and tabular material of this survey was carried out in the Special Research and Surveys Branch under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. The research and preparation of text were undertaken by Miss D. E. Fetterly, Mr. R. H. Frank, Miss D. Gerkis and Mr. J. K. Visscher, while Mr. W. Cameron and Mr. J. N. Heginbottom of the Branch's graphic unit were responsible for the presentation of all maps and charts. Other staff members assisted in the compilation of statistical tables and related computational work.

We wish also to thank other organizations for their assistance in gathering data. Our appreciation goes to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Forests, Highways and Tourism and Information as well as to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

STUART W. CLARKSON
*Deputy Minister*

January, 1965

# PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION




PREPARED BY THE
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT - 1964

SOURCES: – CHAPMAN AND PUTNAM; ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION
– ALSO THE LANDS AND SURVEYS BRANCH; ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

# Introduction

The Mid-Western Ontario Region covers an area of 3,670 square miles located in the central portion of the southwestern Ontario peninsula and embraces the counties of Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wellington. It is characterized by a predominantly flat or gently rolling terrain, an equable climate and loamy soils. The Region's inhabitants number some 373,000—about six per cent of Ontario's population. More than one-half of the population is of British stock and over one-quarter is of German origin, while substantial numbers are of Dutch, French, Polish and Italian descent. Settlement of the Region commenced in the early nineteenth century with the movement of the Mennonites from Pennsylvania and the immigration of British colonists to lands of the Canada Company. Almost one-half of the population now resides in Waterloo County, the most highly developed industrial-urban area of the Region.

Mid-Western Ontario has one of the most balanced regional economies in the Province in its outstanding mixed farming activities and diverse secondary industry output. In addition, it contains the head offices of several major insurance firms. In recent years, the Region has also become one of Canada's main sources of salt.

The manufacturing industries of the Region are highly diversified with little or no dependence on a few major industries. Producers of foods and beverages, electrical products, textiles and clothing, metal products, leather goods, rubber products, furniture and machinery represent the more important secondary industries of the Region. The Region generates approximately ten per cent of Ontario's output in the foods and beverages industries, 14 per cent of the textile output, 23 per cent of its electrical appliances, 28 per cent of the rubber products and over one-third of Provincial output in shoes. The total value of factory shipments from the Region's industries was estimated at $782 million in 1961, or about 6.5 per cent of the total for Ontario.

Livestock raising, dairying and poultry are the main agricultural pursuits, while large acreages of field crops are grown primarily as feed for a wide range of livestock. The Region's farm cash income is estimated as the second highest in the Province. Of significance also is the long established fur farm industry which now provides ranch mink pelts valued at over $2 million, or more than 30 per cent of total Ontario production.

In addition to its varied economic activities, the Region is known for its educational institutions. Excellent facilities for study and research in the arts and sciences are provided by the agricultural colleges at Guelph (now the University of Guelph), the University of Waterloo and Waterloo Lutheran University.

The study examines the economic development which has taken place in the Mid-Western Ontario Region in recent years as outlined in the chapters on population, employment and earnings, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, energy, construction and housing, trade and tourism. The chapter on the physical base provides an understanding of the patterns of land use and settlement, while the final chapter on counties and municipalities gives a synopsis of activities in the four counties and their incorporated centres.

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# The Physical Base

With topography and geological structure having a significant impact on patterns of land use and settlement, it is necessary to review in some detail the physiographic foundations of the Region. Although the delineation of the Region, comprising the counties of Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wellington, is not based exclusively on geographic factors, the area thus defined is nevertheless remarkably homogeneous from the physiographic point of view.

The Mid-Western Ontario Region lies in the north central part of a bedrock formation which takes the shape of an extensive shallow depression, known as the Michigan Basin, extending from the Appalachian Mountains on the east to Kansas and Nebraska on the west, including all of the Great Lakes except Lake Superior. The Niagara Escarpment which skirts the northern and eastern boundaries of Mid-Western represents part of the basin's outer rim while the basin floor dips in a southwesterly direction at an average rate of twenty feet per mile and thus explains the course of the main rivers in the area.

Covered by sedimentary formations, the Region is characterized by predominantly flat or gently rolling terrain which has been greatly modified by glacial action during pre-historic times. The more easily recognizable types of glacial landforms in Mid-Western are the ground and terminal moraines, drumlins and eskers. Moraines consist essentially of scoured material picked up by the glacier during its advance which was subsequently dropped as the ice lobes receded.

The ground moraines, composed of till, a mixture of sand, stone and clay, are the most widespread glacial deposit. The till or glacial debris is usually spread out as a slightly undulating blanket over plains and interfluvial depressions. While ground moraines are not easily identified by the casual observer, terminal moraines which are the result of the alternate advance or retreat of the glacier, form conspicuous surface features such as ridges or hills. Reflecting extensive glaciation during recent geological periods, the Region's landscape is characterized by numerous belts of terminal moraines.

A portion of the Wyoming Moraine extends into the Region and runs northward from Ailsa Craig. It divides into two strands running on either side of the low ridge on which Hills Green is located but only the main belt from Goderich to Lucknow represents a significant relief feature. Another important moraine is the Wawanosh, running from Clinton northward past Langside. This morainic belt, which is about five miles wide, is characterized by gravel knobs forming its highest peaks. Although the eastern border merges almost imperceptibly with a drumlin till plain, the western border is well defined. The Seaforth Moraine is west of and runs roughly parallel to the moraines described above and although it is well delineated at its southern end it tends to fade out near Blyth. The Mitchell Moraine, a single strand of heavy till, is clearly defined from Walton through Mitchell, Rannock and Prospect Hill. The Milverton Moraine, narrow and distinctly demarcated, has a height varying from twenty to thirty and sometimes fifty feet. From Fullerton, where it approaches closely the Milverton Moraine, it crosses

a till plain of little relief ending east of Listowel. The Paris Moraine forms a high ridge running from Acton to Galt while the Galt Moraine lies just to the east of and parallel to the Paris Moraine. These two moraines are never far apart, in fact, southeast of Guelph they come together in several places producing a broad composite moraine. Located in an oblong tract west of Kitchener extending from St. Clements to Ayr is the Waterloo Moraine. Here the relief is not as pronounced as on most moraines and the abundance of fine sand and sandy till is unusual.

Frequently the ground moraine material is heaped up into oval shaped hills called drumlins. These formations vary greatly in size, but on the average are one-half to three-quarters of a mile long while their height usually ranges from fifty to seventy feet. Drumlins occur in groups and are orientated with their long axis parallel to the movement of the prehistoric glaciers. They consist almost invariably of medium textured boulder clay and are well drained, although the depressions between the hills tend to be swampy. About three hundred drumlins have been mapped in the southern part of Wellington County, particularly in the region of Guelph lying west of the Paris Moraine. These drumlins are roughly oriented northwest-southeast, thus indicating the direction of the glaciers. Another drumlin field is located in the area north of Palmerston, in the townships of Turnberry, Horvich and Minto. Except for their north-south orientation they are roughly similar in form and composition to those of the Guelph field.

Ridges of gravel laid down in irregular strata and known as eskers form another major type of glacial landform in the Region. Similar to drumlins, eskers usually follow the direction of movement of the glacier. Eskers are essentially the result of deposits laid down by streams which emerged from the base of the gradually melting glacier. On the average they attain a height of some twenty-five to seventy feet but show great variation in length with some extending for only about a hundred feet, while the largest esker located in Southern Ontario is over fifty miles long. Although eskers exhibit a poor soil surface they frequently provide good sources of gravel for commercial use. There are many examples of esker formations in the Region as, for instance, in the Guelph area. Here a major esker begins just south of the Ontario Agricultural College, extending to West Montrose. Eskers in the area southwest of Mount Forest are relatively short and few exceed ten miles in length. Two eskers, both orientated in an east-west direction, are found in McKillop Township north of Seaforth and represent important sources of gravel.

As already stated, the location of glacial formations has influenced significantly the development of the existing drainage pattern within the Region. The Maitland River provides a good example of the impact of glacial land forms on the normal course of a river. This river, which enters Lake Huron at Goderich, drains an area of 981 square miles lying south of the Saugeen and Lucknow watersheds. It is only ten miles in a direct line from Auburn to Goderich, but the river is diverted by the moraines in such a fashion that it takes thirty miles to traverse the distance. The South Maitland River encounters a similar problem. It flows along

the eastern face of the Seaforth Moraine for twelve miles before finding a gap towards the west. While the Maitland River has not been used much for transportation, its mouth provides the only good harbour for lake boats on the whole west coast of Lake Huron. Similarly, the Lucknow River drains an area of one hundred square miles most of which is in moraine country. The North Thames, the waters of which eventually flow into Lake St. Clair, originates in the large flat areas of Logan Township while the Avon River, which flows through Stratford, joins the North Thames at St. Mary's.

The Grand River, with its tributaries, the Conestogo, the Speed and the Nith Rivers, represents the most important drainage basin of the Mid-Western Region. The upper reaches of the Conestogo and Nith Rivers intermingle with those of the Maitland and North Thames, the divide between them being indistinct in many places. Entering the main stream from the east at Preston, the Speed River drains the drumlin field west of the Paris Moraine. The Eramosa River, a main branch of the Speed, flows along the front of the Paris Moraine above Guelph. It has the most reliable flow of all the tributaries of the Grand, because of the great interdrumlin gravel beds and swampy valleys which it drains. In 1942 the Shand Dam was completed on the Grand River at the point where it cuts the Orangeville Moraine, thus creating Lake Belwood.

On the basis of dominant land forms and geological history the Region can be divided into seven major physiographic areas. The Huron Slope is a clay and sand plain along the Lake Huron shoreline with cattle raising representing the major agricultural activity. The Horseshoe Moraine area is characterized by irregular knobs and ridges of the moraines and the intervening gravel or swamp floored valleys. Land use is dominated by extensive livestock production. The broad clay plain, which extends from London in the south to Blyth and Listowel in the north is known as the Stratford Till Plain. The town of Stratford is the centre in this area of ground and terminal moraines. In general, the farm economy in this area is based on beef, cattle and hogs, with dairying being important near Listowel, Stratford and St. Mary's.

Another physiographic area in the Region is the Teeswater Drumlin Field, deriving its name from the river which drains the greater part of it. The till here is loamy and has a few large boulders. The low oval hills, with gentle slopes and broad sand and gravel terraces in the depressions between the drumlins, characterize the topography of this area. Drainage under such conditions is good, with the result that the Teeswater Drumlin Field is one of the best general farming districts of Southern Ontario and in many ways similar to the Guelph Drumlin area. Centering upon the City of Guelph, this drumlin field occupies an area of 320 square miles. The Guelph loam is fertile, easily worked and adaptable to many crops, resulting in a generalized type of agricultural land use.

The Dundalk Till area is a gently undulating plain, encompassing the district from which rise the head waters of the Saugeen, Maitland and Grand Rivers. Numerous flat floored valleys form a network over the plain which is in large

part generally characterized by swamps and poorly drained depressions. The texture of the surface soil is in most cases a silt loam which is slow to dry out, and thus prevents early spring work on the land. The Dundalk Till Plain has the coolest and shortest growing season of any farming area in the Region, and conditions for growing potatoes are among the best in the Province. In addition to potato growing, mixed farming is practiced, with most of the revenue coming from livestock products. The Waterloo Hills area is dominated by sandy hills or ridges surrounded by till plains. The soil, however, is reasonably fertile and well drained; nearly two-thirds of the area is used for growing cereal grains.

The climate of the Region is satisfactory for general farm crops and not too cold for winter wheat, while the growing season is long enough to permit the growth of most commercial crops. Although the land in some places may be too wet to work in the early spring, the rainfall is in general well distributed throughout the year, with favourable weather conditions normally prevailing during harvest time.

Latitude, altitude and proximity to bodies of water are the main factors which determine the climate in the Region. Along the shores of Lake Huron, in areas under the 800 foot contour line, the mean annual precipitation is 28 to 30 inches while in other parts it averages 32 to 38 inches. In the shoreline area the growing season is longer than farther inland, the relevant figures being 196 to 200 days and 186 to 196 days respectively. The Mid-Western Region is well known for its heavy snowfall which becomes more pronounced in the eastern sector of Huron and the western part of Perth County. Snowfall also tends to change with latitude, becoming heavier towards the north. For instance, average annual snowfall at Guelph amounts to about 50 inches but at Mount Forest precipitation in the form of snow exceeds 90 inches.

Climate, soil and vegetation are closely interrelated, as temperature and moisture content exert a significant influence on soil development and plant growth. The original vegetative cover of Southern Ontario was a dense forest which was practically all removed during the period of early settlement, with the result that, today, there are only a few townships where the area under wood comprises even 10 per cent of the total. Sugar maple and beech are the most common trees in the Region and are found on well drained soils except those of heavy texture. Other tree species of frequent occurrence include basswood, white ash and oak, while soft maples dominate the imperfectly drained soil. On the poorly drained soils, elm, ash and cedar are most likely to be seen. White and red pines grow on the lighter, sandy soils.

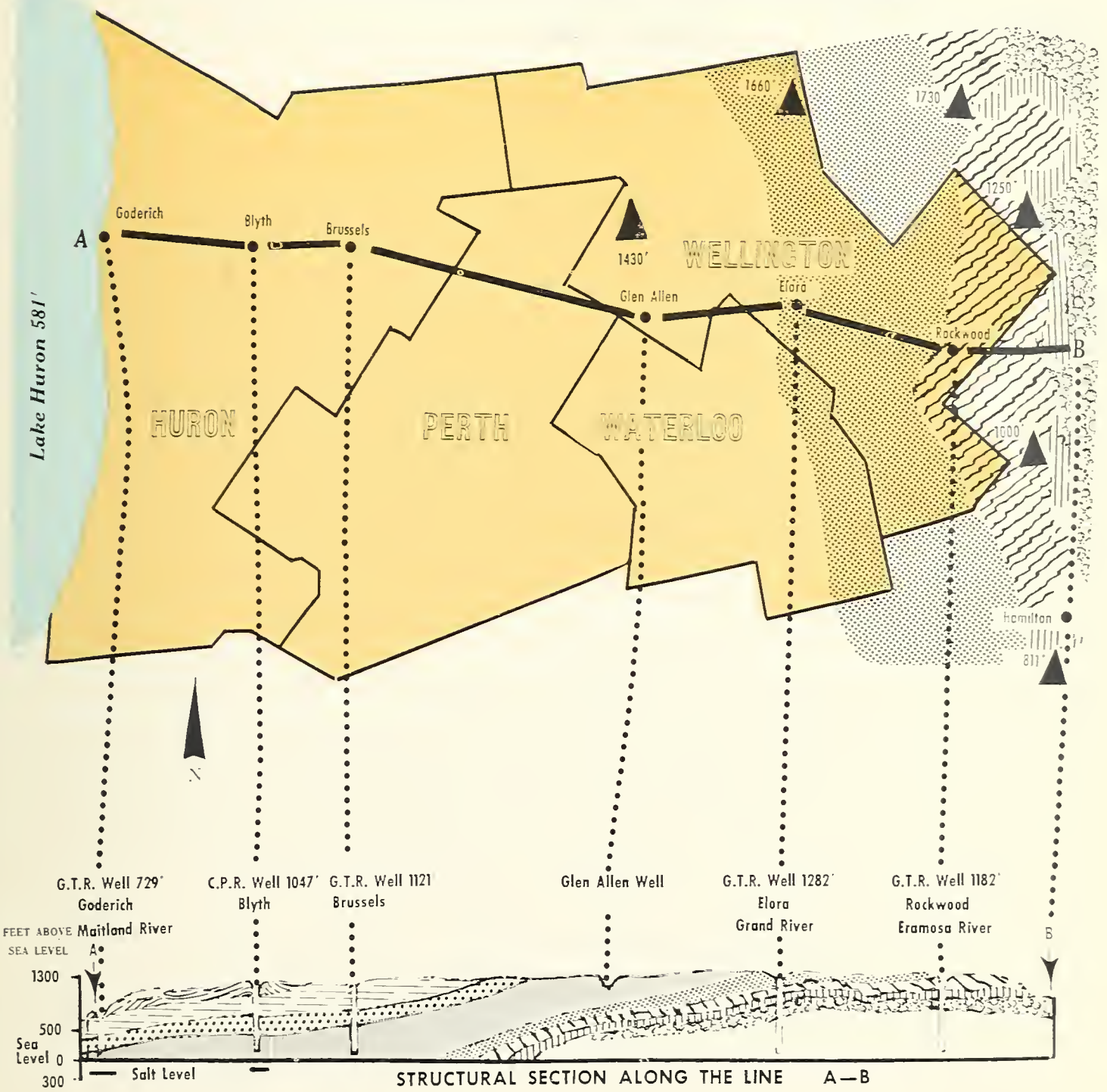
Although the Region, for the most part, is adapted to agricultural use because of the excellent physiographic conditions, industrial activity has attained a high level in the Kitchener-Waterloo area where one-quarter of the Region's population resides. Kitchener, chosen as the county town, received railroad service early and this contributed to the city's ascendency and the development of a diversified manufacturing industry. Together the "Twin Cities" constitute a prosperous urban area with Kitchener as an important distribution centre, linking central Ontario to the

# GEOLOGICAL MAP
# OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

PREPARED BY THE

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT




STRUCTURAL SECTION ALONG THE LINE A—B

## LEGEND

Surface Deposits

Lucas Dolomite

Akron Dolomite

Camillus Shale

Guelph Dolomite

Lockport Dolomite

Thorold, Grimsby, Cabot Head & Whirlpool Sandstone

Queenston Shale & Richmond Formations.

NIAGARA ESCARPMENT

Denotes Height of Land Above Sea Level

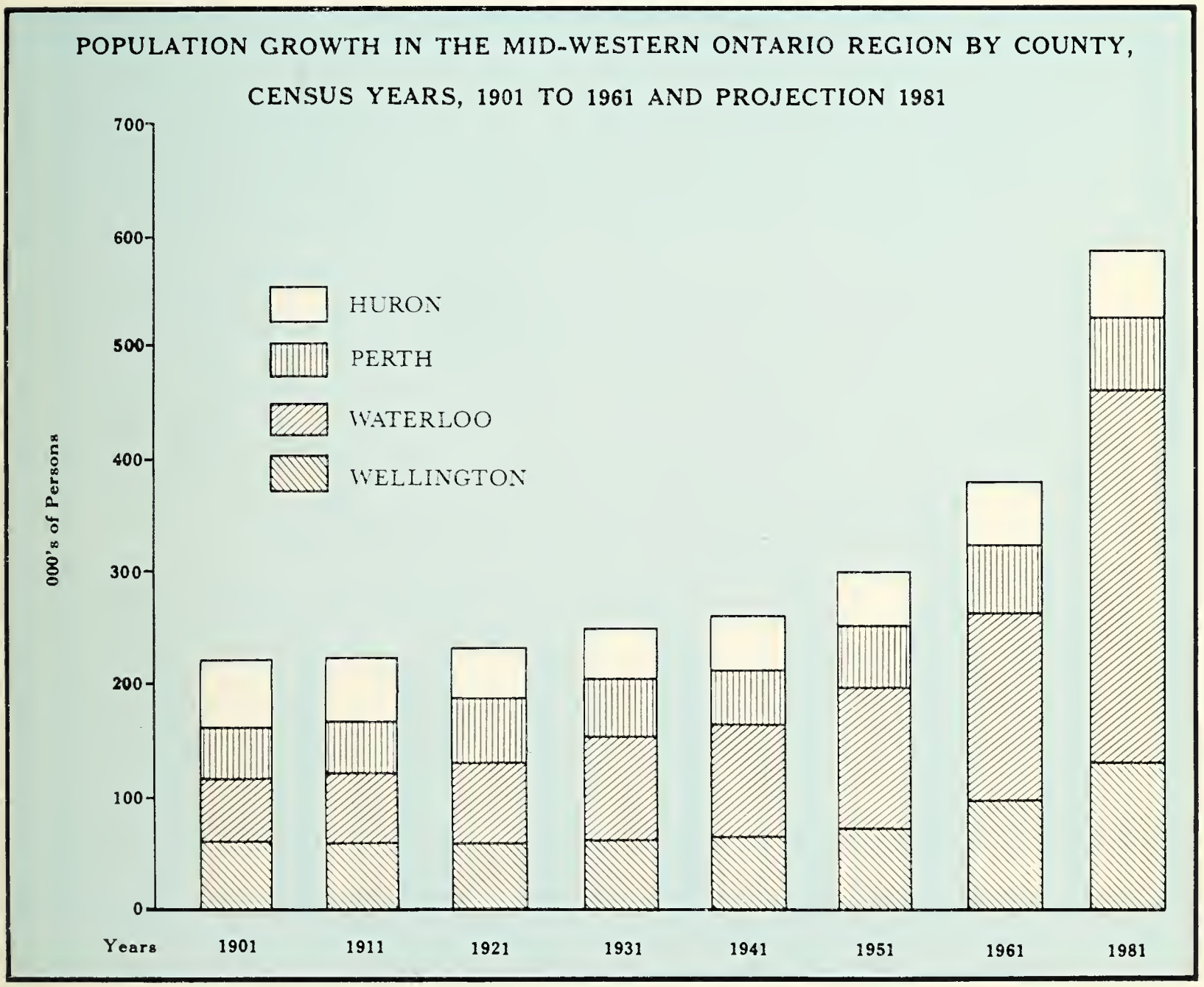
From information supplied by the Department of Mines Geological Survey of Canada—No. 1715
Revised by M. Y. Williams

southwest of the Province. The flat floors of old glacial deposits have been instrumental in establishing industrial sites in Guelph, Stratford and Galt. The furniture industry, in particular, is active in Stratford as well as in Kitchener and dates back to the early days when native woods were used in wood products. The proximity of metropolitan markets, the availability of transportation facilities and cheap hydro-electric power, together with the early start in manufacturing, have combined to locate important industries in the Region.

# Population

The population of the Mid-Western Ontario Region according to the 1961 Census constituted about 6.0 per cent of all the inhabitants of Ontario and numbered 372,713 people. This figure reflects an average density of 101.6 persons per square mile compared with 17.8 for the Province as a whole. Since the beginning of this century the number of people has increased by about 70 per cent, a development which is indicative of the rapid growth of industry and increasing urbanization in some areas of the Region.

The most thickly-populated county in the Region is Waterloo, with a density of 342.5 persons per square mile and a total population of 176,754, or 47 per cent of the Region's inhabitants. The County of Wellington ranked second with 84,702 inhabitants while Perth and Huron followed with 57,452 and 53,805 inhabitants respectively.




Between 1956 and 1961 the most significant growth in population occurred in Waterloo County where it increased 18.8 per cent during the half-decade. Wellington County ranked second with a population growth in the same period of 11.9 per cent, while in both Huron and Perth it was less than five per cent. For the Mid-Western Ontario Region as a whole, the increase of 41,463 inhabitants during this half-decade represented a growth in excess of 12 per cent. Population growth will undoubtedly continue to be an important feature of the Region's future

development. Prevailing trends in natural increase and migration indicate that by 1981 the population of the Region may be between 545,000 and 575,000, and by 1986, between 600,000 and 650,000, depending on levels of immigration into Ontario.

POPULATION IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1951 TO 1961

| | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1956 | % Change 1956/1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 49,280 | 51,728 | 53,805 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| Perth | 52,584 | 55,057 | 57,452 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Waterloo | 126,123 | 148,774 | 176,754 | 18.8 | 18.0 |
| Wellington | 66,930 | 75,691 | 84,702 | 11.9 | 13.1 |
| **Total, Region** | 294,917 | 331,250 | 372,713 | 12.5 | 12.3 |

As is the case with the population of the Province as a whole, that of the Mid-Western Ontario Region has a slightly higher proportion of males. The percentage of inhabitants under the age of 20 (almost 40 per cent at the time of the 1961 Census) is slightly lower than that of Ontario, and the proportion in the 20-64 age group (50.8 per cent) is also less. The Region had 100,883 families in 1961, with an average size equal to that of the Province as a whole, namely 3.6 persons.

The City of Kitchener, with a 1961 Census population of 74,485, and the City of Waterloo (population 21,366) together account for one-quarter of the Region's inhabitants and form its largest urban area. Guelph, with 39,838, is the second largest urban area, while third position is occupied by Galt (27,830) and fourth by Stratford with a population of 20,467. Other significant centres are the Town of Preston (11,577) and the Town of Goderich (6,411). All other municipalities in the Region have populations of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

During the ten-year period between the Censuses of 1951 and 1961, the fastest-growing community in the Mid-Western Ontario Region was the City of Waterloo, which increased its population by 78.2 per cent, followed closely by the City of Kitchener, which experienced a population growth of 66.0 per cent. Preston, Guelph and Galt likewise grew very rapidly—at rates of 51.9, 45.5 and 44.9 per cent respectively.

POPULATION GROWTH IN URBAN CENTRES WITH OVER 5,000 POPULATION IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1951, 1956 AND 1961

| | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1956 | % Change 1956/1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kitchener | 44,867 | 59,562* | 74,485* | 25.1 | 32.8 |
| Guelph | 27,386 | 33,860* | 39,838* | 17.7 | 23.6 |
| Galt | 19,207 | 23,738* | 27,830* | 17.2 | 23.6 |
| Waterloo | 11,991 | 16,373* | 21,366* | 30.5 | 36.5 |
| Stratford | 18,785 | 19,972* | 20,467* | 2.5 | 6.3 |
| Preston | 7,619 | 9,387* | 11,577* | 23.3 | 23.2 |
| Goderich | 4,934 | 5,886* | 6,411 | 8.9 | 19.3 |

*Change in municipal boundaries since the preceding Census. Population totals are based on areas incorporated at each of these dates.

At the time of the 1961 Census, 68.2 per cent of the Region's population lived in urban communities and numbered 254,185 persons, while those in rural communities totalled 118,528, or 31.8 per cent of Mid-Western Ontario's population. The proportion of urban dwellers has risen since the Census of 1956 when it comprised 66.0 per cent of the total population. Of the counties in the Region, Waterloo reflected the highest urban concentration—almost 84 per cent of its total population was urban, while Wellington ranked second with 65 per cent. The population of Perth County was more evenly divided with a rural population of almost 43 per cent and an urban proportion of 57 per cent, while the County of Huron had a predominantly rural population—66 per cent lived in rural communities, and only 34 per cent in urban communities. The trend in the Mid-Western Ontario Region as a whole is one of increasing urbanization. During the period 1956 to 1961, urban population in the area rose by 16 per cent, with the greatest proportionate increments occurring in the County of Waterloo.

The expansion of urban areas undoubtedly reflects the migration of rural dwellers to the cities and the settlement of newcomers in urban centres. In the 1951-1961 period, net migration accounted for 32 per cent of the Region's overall population increase, while natural increase accounted for 68 per cent. In Waterloo County, however, net migration accounted for a much greater part of population growth (almost 46 per cent), while Huron and Perth actually suffered a net loss in migration. Some movement of people from Huron and Perth to Waterloo and Wellington Counties as well as to other parts of Ontario has undoubtedly occurred in this decade.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POPULATION INCREASE, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1941-1951 AND 1951-1961

| | 1941-1951 | | | 1951-1961 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population Increase | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Total Population Increase | Natural Increase | Net Migration |
| Huron | 5,538 | 3,625 | 1,913 | 4,525 | 7,041 | —2,516 |
| Perth | 2,890 | 4,093 | —1,203 | 4,868 | 6,623 | —1,755 |
| Waterloo | 27,403 | 14,594 | 12,809 | 50,631 | 27,459 | 23,172 |
| Wellington | 7,477 | 6,002 | 1,475 | 17,772 | 11,492 | 6,280 |
| **Total, Region** | 43,308 | 28,314 | 14,994 | 77,796 | 52,615 | 25,181 |

Note: Natural increase is births minus deaths. Net migration is immigration minus emigration.

People of British and German stock together constituted over 80 per cent of the population of the Mid-Western Ontario Region at the time of the 1961 Census, while those of Dutch and French descent each accounted for a little over three per cent. Persons of Polish and Italian descent each represented almost two per cent of the Region's population. The largest numbers of German origin were

located in Waterloo County where they comprised 39.4 per cent of the County's population compared with 40.2 per cent of British origin. A major portion of the population (97 per cent) speaks English only, and of the remaining three per cent most are bilingual. About three-fifths of the area's inhabitants were registered as Protestants, while of the others, the largest number adhered to the Roman Catholic faith.

# Employment and Earnings

EMPLOYMENT

The Mid-Western Ontario Region had a labour force of 146,289 persons in the 1961 Census, which accounted for almost 58 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over in the area. Almost one-half of the labour force of the Region lives in Waterloo County.

LABOUR FORCE IN MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1941, 1951 AND 1961

| | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1941 | % Change 1961/1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | | |
| Male | 83,535 | 93,296 | 103,558 | 24.0 | 11.0 |
| Female | 21,153 | 28,604 | 42,731 | 102.0 | 49.4 |
| **Total** | 104,688 | 121,900 | 146,289 | 39.7 | 20.0 |

Note: Labour force figures for 1941 and 1951 include persons 14 years of age and over; those for 1961 include only persons 15 years of age and over.

During the forties and fifties, the rate of growth of the labour force has been nearly 20 per cent in each decade, and from 1941 to 1961 the labour force increased by approximately 39.7 per cent. Male participation in the labour force stood at 103,558 in 1961 or almost 71 per cent of the total labour force of the Region and showed an increase of 24 per cent over the 1941 figure. The female labour force has been increasing at a much more rapid rate, and the 1961 figure, 42,731, was more than double that of 1941. Female workers in the Region are playing an increasingly important role in most of the Region's industries, particularly in the manufacturing and community, business and personal service categories. In 1961, over 65 per cent of the female labour force was working in enterprises in these two sectors.

The manufacturing industries engage almost 34 per cent of the Region's labour force, followed by services (16.3 per cent), agriculture (14.6 per cent) and trade (13.8 per cent). By county, there is considerable variation from the Regional averages and in Huron County, where manufacturing industries are not as numerous as in the other counties, the larger part of the labour force is engaged in agriculture (34 per cent), and only 12 per cent in manufacturing. In Waterloo County, the labour force in the manufacturing industries comprises 43 per cent of the county labour force and agriculture only five per cent; in Perth and Wellington, the manufacturing industries engage 25 to 30 per cent of the labour force. The number of workers in the Region engaged in resource industries other than agriculture, such as forestry, fishing, trapping and mining is very small.

Craftsmen and production process workers comprise the largest occupation segment of the Region's labour force, owing to the importance of the manufacturing industries as employers of labour. Clerical workers constitute 11 per cent of the labour force and the managerial, professional and technical categories each represent almost eight per cent of the total. Farmers and farm workers make up almost 15 per cent of the labour force of the Region.

## MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Huron | | Perth | | Waterloo | | Wellington | | Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % of County Total | No. | % of County Total | No. | % of County Total | No. | % of County Total | No. | % of Region Total |
| Agriculture | 6,787 | 34.0 | 5,582 | 25.7 | 3,753 | 5.2 | 5,254 | 16.4 | 21,376 | 14.6 |
| Forestry | 18 | 0.1 | 14 | 0.1 | 15 | — | 12 | — | 59 | — |
| Fishing and Trapping | 43 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 43 | — |
| Mines (incl. Milling) and Quarries | 181 | 0.9 | 25 | 0.1 | 60 | 0.1 | 82 | 0.3 | 348 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 2,320 | 11.6 | 5,431 | 25.0 | 31,764 | 43.7 | 9,607 | 30.0 | 49,122 | 33.6 |
| Construction | 1,018 | 5.1 | 1,159 | 5.3 | 4,795 | 6.6 | 1,902 | 5.9 | 8,874 | 6.1 |
| Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities | 1,187 | 6.0 | 1,808 | 8.3 | 3,458 | 4.8 | 1,667 | 5.2 | 8,120 | 5.6 |
| Trade | 2,235 | 11.2 | 2,911 | 13.4 | 10,906 | 15.0 | 4,162 | 13.0 | 20,214 | 13.8 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 350 | 1.8 | 517 | 2.4 | 3,308 | 4.6 | 782 | 2.4 | 4,957 | 3.4 |
| Community, Business and Personal Service | 2,549 | 12.8 | 3,225 | 14.9 | 11,435 | 15.7 | 6,565 | 20.5 | 23,774 | 16.3 |
| Public Administration and Defence | 2,982 | 15.0 | 623 | 2.9 | 2,118 | 2.9 | 1,387 | 4.3 | 7,110 | 4.9 |
| Industry Not Stated | 263 | 1.3 | 389 | 1.8 | 1,063 | 1.5 | 577 | 1.8 | 2,292 | 1.6 |
| All Industries[1] | 19,933 | 100.0 | 21,684 | 100.0 | 72,675 | 100.0 | 31,997 | 100.0 | 146,289 | 100.0 |

[1] Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

## OCCUPATION DIVISIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | No. | % |
|---|---|---|
| Managerial | 11,433 | 7.8 |
| Professional and Technical | 11,527 | 7.9 |
| Clerical | 16,242 | 11.1 |
| Sales | 9,120 | 6.2 |
| Service and Recreation | 15,609 | 10.7 |
| Transport and Communication | 6,898 | 4.7 |
| Farmers and Farm Workers | 21,382 | 14.6 |
| Loggers<br>Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters | 78 | 0.05 |
| Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers | 179 | 0.1 |
| Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers | 45,110 | 30.8 |
| Labourers | 6,280 | 4.3 |
| Occupation Not Stated | 2,431 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | 146,289 | 100.0 |

The trade generated by summer tourists and defence establishments is of importance in Huron Country. The R.C.A.F. station near Clinton is a steady retail trade outlet, and the R.C.A.F. base in Centralia is significant for the Town of Exeter. A thriving summer trade along Lake Huron is provided by the owners of summer cottages, which range almost the full length of the County shoreline.

## EARNINGS

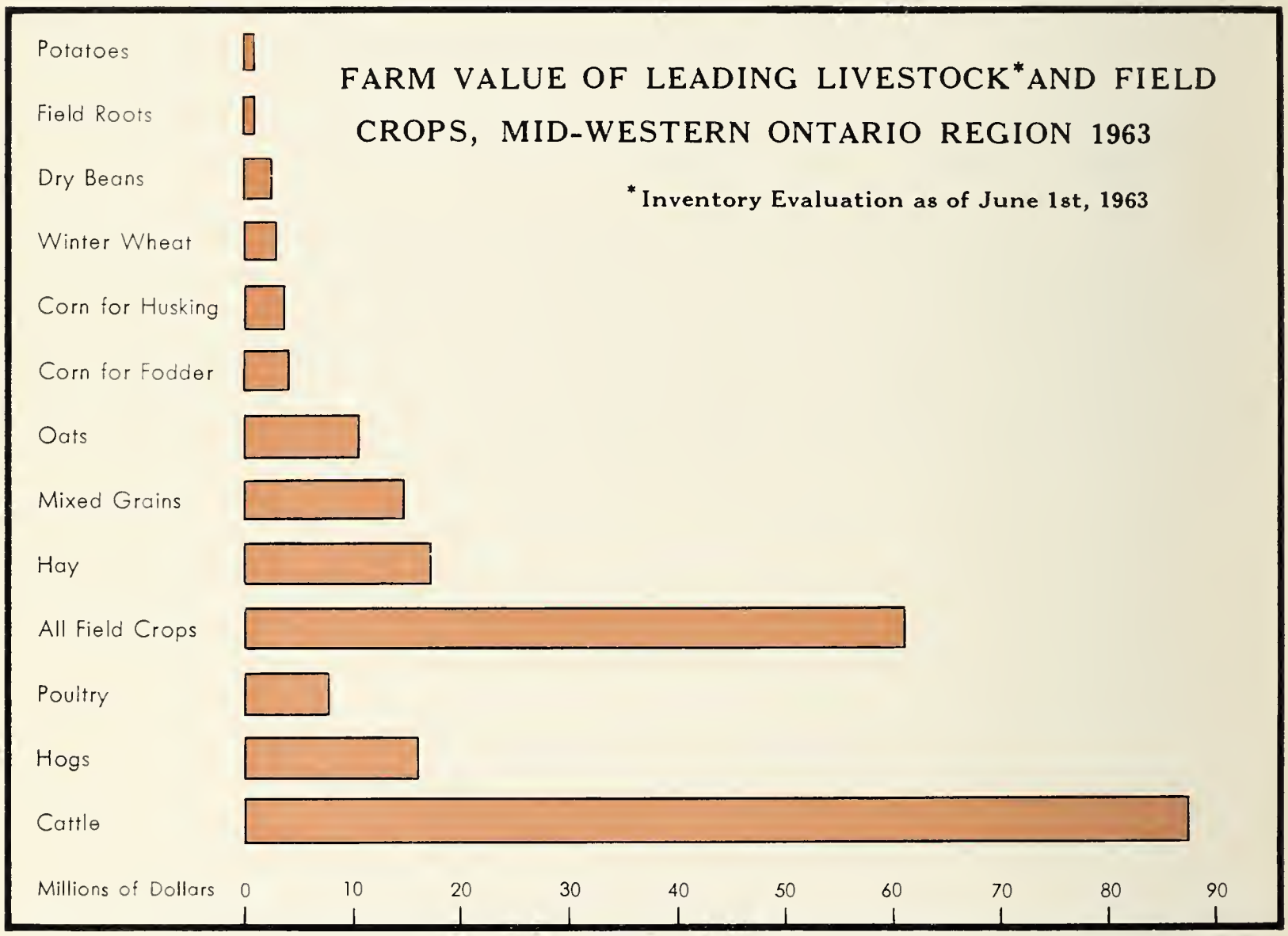
Total earnings in the Region have been rising steadily due to the rise in the number of employed persons and the upward movement of wages and salaries. The total labour income of the Region (excluding supplementary labour income) was approximately $408.6 million in 1962 compared with $382.2 million in 1961 and $210.2 million in 1952—an increase of 94 per cent over the decade. Average wages and salaries in manufacturing have risen from an average of $60.37 in 1956 to $76.42 in 1963. The index of payrolls in manufacturing has increased from 157.9 in 1956 to 223.8 in 1963 (1949 = 100), while the index of employment in manufacturing for the Region rose from an average of 105.3 in 1956 to 117.9 in 1963 (1949 = 100).

In 1962, over 110,000 persons paid personal income tax compared with approximately 73,000 in 1952. The total income of these taxpayers in 1962 was approximately $460 million or over twice that of all taxpayers in 1952. The average income per taxpayer in the Region rose from $3,107 to $4,169 over the period. The highest average income in 1962 ($4,272), was registered in Waterloo County, while the lowest was recorded in Huron County ($3,728).

# Agriculture and Fur Farming

AGRICULTURE

The Mid-Western Ontario Region lies in the heart of the productive agricultural area of southwestern Ontario. Loamy soils, an equable climate and a generally rolling terrain have encouraged agricultural activity from the early days of settlement and the Region has developed as one of the outstanding mixed farming areas of Ontario. Livestock raising, dairying and poultry are the main agricultural activities. More than half of all farm land is occupied by field crops, grown primarily as feed for livestock. Some cash crops such as green peas, sweet corn, dry beans and tomatoes are produced in the southwestern part of the Region. Fruit crops play a relatively unimportant part in the agricultural economy of this area.




Approximately 15 per cent of the Region's labour force is engaged in agricultural activity and some 90 per cent of its total land area is devoted to farming. In 1961, Huron County had the largest area of farm land in the Region—more than 750,000 acres, while Perth and Wellington each had between 500,000 and 571,000 acres in farm land, followed by Waterloo County with about 277,000 acres.

In 1961, there were 15,614 farms in the Region with an aggregate area of over 2.1 million acres. These figures are somewhat below those of 1951 when statistics showed 17,230 farms and approximately 73 thousand acres more in farm land. The fall-off in farm acreage over the decade is, however, not as great as in other parts

of Ontario. Total farm acreage in the Mid-Western Ontario Region declined by only three per cent compared with a decrease of 11 per cent in the Province as a whole.

The largest number of farms was located in Huron County with more than 5,000 farms, followed by Perth and Wellington with just over 4,000 farms each, and Waterloo with 2,400 farms. The average size of farms in the Region was 136.0 acres, while in the individual counties the average size ranged from 151 acres in Huron to 114 acres in Waterloo.

A trend to larger farm holdings is apparent throughout the Region, particularly in Huron County where the average area per farm rose from 135.8 acres in 1951 to 151.5 acres in 1961. In Waterloo County the average increased from 110.6 acres in 1951 to only 113.6 acres in 1961. Seventy-five per cent of the farms in the Region were from 70 to 239 acres in size. In Huron County, however, some ten per cent are 240-399 acres in area, while in Waterloo County over one-quarter of the county's farms are smaller farms in the 1-69 acre category.

More than 80 per cent of the 2.1 million acres of farm land in the Region is classified as improved land, and by far the largest portion of this is employed in the cultivation of crops. Improved pasture—that is, land that has been cultivated and seeded to pasture and used for grazing—constitutes most of the remainder of the improved land. Unimproved land constituted only 17 per cent of the Region's farm land and of this, eight per cent is in woodland. Despite the decline in the total acreage of improved land from 1951 to 1961, a larger acreage of farm land was recorded under pasture in 1961 than in 1951. For the Region as a whole, the total acreage under pasture in 1961 was seven per cent greater than in 1951. This reflected an increase of 11 per cent in the County of Wellington, over nine per cent in Huron, nine per cent in Waterloo and 0.2 per cent in Perth.

CONDITION OF FARM LAND IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | Area (Acres) | Area (Acres) | Area as Proportion of Total Farm Land | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 |
| | | | % | % |
| **Improved Land** | 1,777,115 | 1,766,588 | 80.9 | 83.2 |
| Under Crops | 1,186,597 | 1,150,646 | 54.0 | 54.2 |
| Improved Pasture | 501,832 | 539,076 | 22.8 | 25.4 |
| Other Improved Land | 88,686 | 76,866 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| **Unimproved Land** | 420,193 | 357,309 | 19.1 | 16.8 |
| Woodland | 184,058 | 179,032 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Other Unimproved Land | 236,135 | 178,277 | 10.7 | 8.4 |
| **Total** | 2,197,308 | 2,123,897 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In 1961, 13,388 or about 86 per cent of the Region's farms were classed as commercial farms. (Commercial farms, as defined in the Census, include all farms reporting $1,200 or more sales of agricultural products for a 12-month period, excluding institutional-type farms.) Well over one-half of these farms recorded a value of products sold of more than $5,000 annually; for the largest proportion the total was between $5,000 and $9,999 annually. The number of farms selling over $10,000 in products annually has increased substantially. In the 1951-1961 period, the number of farms in this category more than doubled, rising from 1,339 to 3,502.

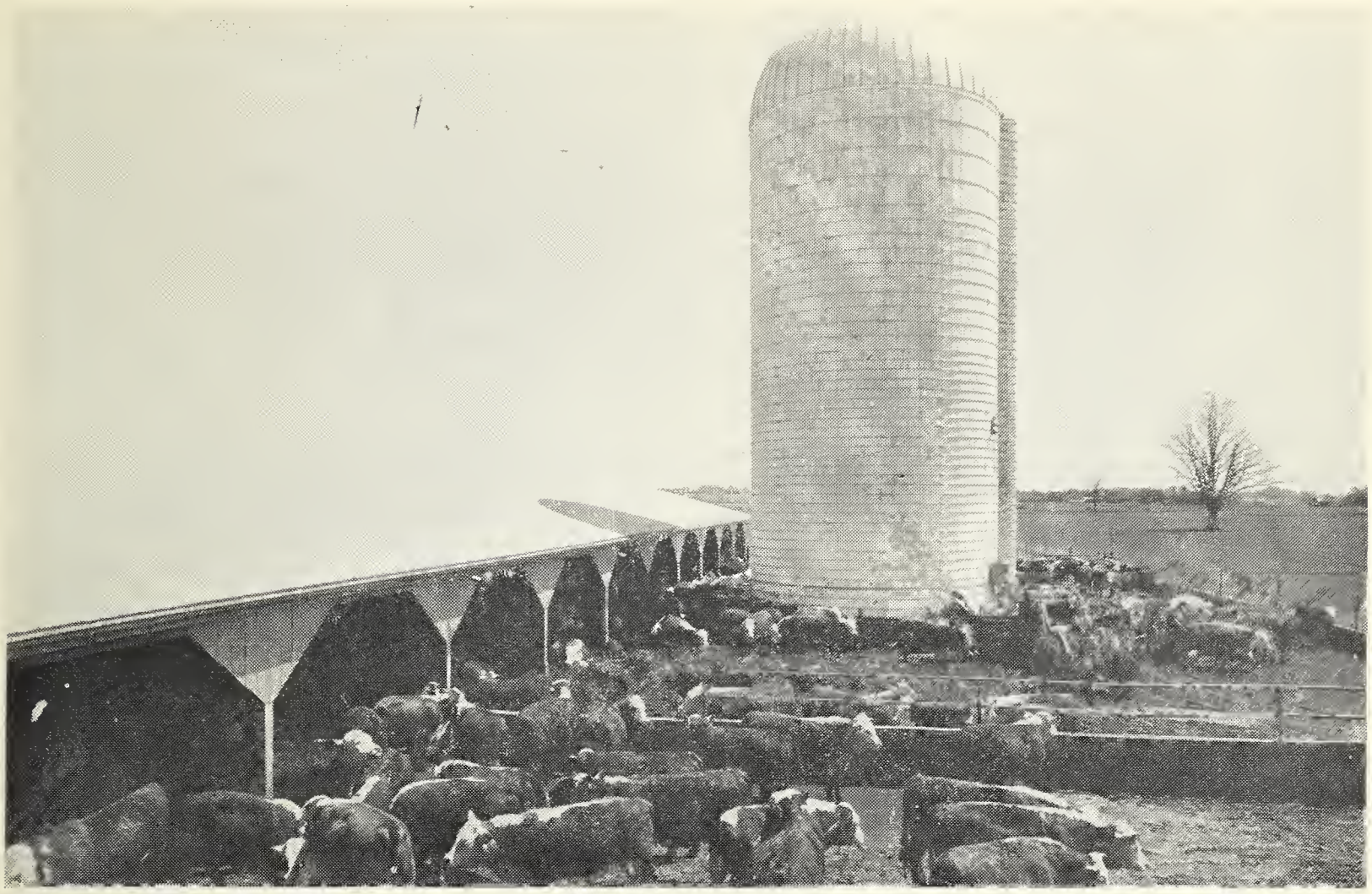
Livestock production is the basic activity on most of the Region's commercial farms. In 1961, 64 per cent of all commercial farms raised cattle, hogs and sheep as the primary source of income, while on 20 per cent dairying was of chief importance. In addition, over one thousand farms carried on mixed farming with a livestock combination. Of increasing importance in the Region are poultry farms, which in 1961 comprised five per cent of total commercial farms.

COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF FARM, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Number | Per Cent of Total |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Commercial Farms** | 13,388 | 100.0 |
| Cattle, Hogs, Sheep (Excluding Dairy) | 8,551 | 63.9 |
| Dairy | 2,619 | 19.6 |
| Mixed | 1,119 | 8.4 |
| Poultry | 668 | 5.0 |
| Small Grains (Excluding Wheat) | 199 | 1.5 |
| Miscellaneous Specialty | 110 | 0.8 |
| Field Crops, Other than Small Grains | 54 | 0.4 |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 32 | 0.2 |
| Wheat | 27 | 0.2 |
| Forestry | 9 | 0.1 |

The most important livestock raised in the Region are cattle and hogs and their numbers have been increasing steadily in recent years. The Region has over 17 per cent of the total cattle population of the Province, and over one-quarter of the total hog population. In 1963, cattle on farms numbered 568,300 head and were valued at over $88 million, while 526,700 hogs were recorded, valued at almost $16.5 million. Hens and chickens totalled over six million with a value of $5.7 million, representing over 25 per cent of all hens and chickens in the Province. In addition to these livestock, there were 29,100 sheep and lambs and over 12,000 horses. Their numbers have, however, been decreasing in recent years.

There is a noticeable trend toward increasing specialization on farms, and agricultural operations are becoming increasingly mechanized and efficient. The individual farm is concentrating on poultry, beef cattle, dairy cattle, or hogs rather than combinations of livestock as in the past, and in many cases there is a large investment in equipment for the particular operation. The growth in scale of



*Courtesy — Photographic Division, University of Guelph.*

Beef steer operation with open barn housing and automatic feeding station.

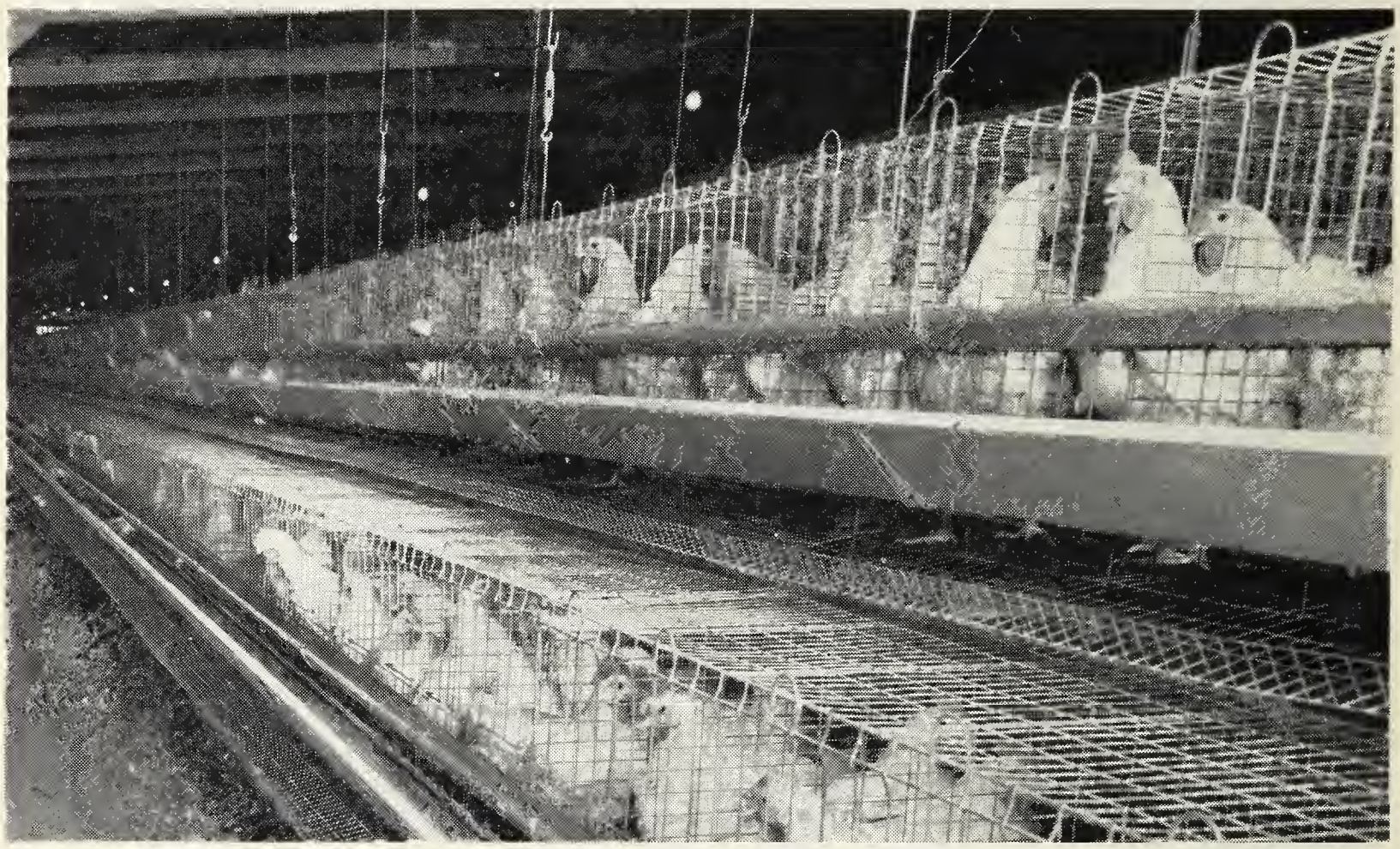
operations has been facilitated by the use of electric power, natural gas or propane, and the development of mechanized farm equipment. Automatic feeding stations for cattle are becoming quite common in the Region, and many dairy farms have milking parlours with electric milkers and facilities for piping milk directly to storage bins. Specialized poultry farms raise fowl in buildings with controlled temperature, feed and living conditions to produce only eggs or broilers. This trend toward specialization and automation of agricultural operations is expected to continue in the future.

An outstanding feature of cattle operations in the area is the trend to raising beef feeder steers. Over 154,000 steers were registered in 1963—a 73 per cent increase over the number in 1953. Forty per cent of the steers in the Region are in Huron County. Steers, one year and over, comprised over 27 per cent of total cattle on farms. In addition to steers, cows and yearlings for beef purposes comprised 16 per cent of all cattle. In 1963, approximately one-third of the cattle were for milk purposes; Perth County, in particular, has large numbers of dairy cattle. The production of dairy products has been steadily expanding. In the 1953-63 period, creamery butter production rose by 73 per cent, and in 1963 contributed 30 per cent of total Provincial creamery butter production. Production in Perth County alone accounted for 11 per cent of the Provincial total. Over six million pounds of cheddar cheese were produced in 1963, or almost nine per cent of the Provincial total.

## NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FARMS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 AND 1963

| | 1953 | 1963 | % Change 1963/1953 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulls for Breeding | 7,710 | 5,500 | —28.7 |
| Cows and Yearlings for Milk Purposes | 171,900 | 183,200 | 6.6 |
| Cows and Yearlings for Beef Purposes | 93,500 | 92,200 | —1.4 |
| Calves | 107,000 | 133,300 | 24.6 |
| Steers, One Year and Over | 89,300 | 154,100 | 72.6 |
| **Total, Cattle on Farms** | 469,410 | 568,300 | 21.1 |

Increases in pork operations have also been general throughout the Region, and the number of hogs increased 42 per cent in the 1953 to 1963 period. Of the 526,700 hogs counted in 1963—over one-quarter of the Provincial total—the largest number was concentrated in Perth County.



*Courtesy — Photographic Division, University of Guelph.*

**Automated poultry operation.**

The value of poultry on farms was over $8.0 million in 1963—over 20 per cent of the total for Ontario. The number of hens and chickens in 1963 was 19 per cent higher than in 1953, while the turkey* flock had increased approximately ten times. Hens and chickens were valued at $5.7 million and turkeys at $2.5 million. Poultry raising is of significance in each county within the Region.

The greatest portion of farm acreage in the Region is given to field crops, largely to provide feed for livestock. In 1963, over one million acres were under field crops

*Estimates for turkeys are based on 1961 statistics.

and of this total, 936,000 acres (or 81 per cent) were sown to hay, mixed grains and oats. Substantial acreages also produce corn as the use of corn for livestock feed has been increasing. Other field crops grown in the Region are spring and winter wheat, barley, flax, potatoes and field roots such as mangels and turnips. Dry beans are an important cash crop in south Huron County. The total value of the Region's field crops in 1963 was almost $62 million or about 16 per cent of the value of total Ontario field crop production. Over 40 per cent of the Province's mixed grains are produced in the Region, about 36 per cent of its dry beans, over 38 per cent of its field roots and 72 per cent of its flax.

The leading field crop in dollar value in 1963 was hay valued at almost $18 million, followed by mixed grains ($15 million) and oats (almost $11 million). Over the 1953-63 period the output of these crops has increased, reflecting a substantial rise in the yield per acre. With the exception of oats, acreages devoted to these crops have declined. The production of oats doubled over the period. Output of corn for fodder and corn for husking, valued in 1963 at $4.6 million and $3.8 million respectively, has also shown a notable increase over the ten-year period. Corn for fodder increased by 96 per cent, and the production of husking corn was over three times greater than in 1953. The rising demand for corn as feed for livestock, particularly for beef cattle, has no doubt been responsible for this trend. In future, it is very likely that corn production will expand substantially and increasingly replace oats as feed, owing to the rust problem in oat cultivation.

The consumption of corn grain by Ontario's feed mills has increased rapidly in recent years, and for 1964 was estimated at more than 400,000 tons, most of which was grown in Ontario. Even larger users are miscellaneous industries such as producers of starch, syrups, breakfast cereals, and the distilleries, who in aggregate purchased some 760,000 tons (estimated), largely imported from the United States. These industries generally have no marked preference for the imported product over corn grown in the Province, but in many cases their processes require that moisture content be not in excess of 17 per cent (preferably 15.5 per cent). There appears to be considerable potential in this area for increased sales of corn grain by Ontario farmers, but to serve these industrial users they may require additional investment in drying equipment to reduce moisture content in the grain. Another factor which may limit possibilities is a large corn surplus in the United States, with the result that prices cannot be expected to rise above those paid by consumers in the Province for corn grown (with government subsidy) south of the border.*

Acreages and production of other field crops, including barley, winter wheat, spring wheat, buckwheat, rye, soy beans and dry peas have shown substantial declines. Turnips (which are included in field roots) are grown as a cash crop and have a good export market in the United States. Potato production has been increasing as a result of the expanding market for potato chips.

*This paragraph reflects the findings set out in a study entitled "Corn Production and Consumption in Ontario," prepared by the Special Research and Surveys Branch of the Department of Economics and Development for the Ontario Economic Council in November, 1964.

The mechanization of farm operations and the consumption of electric power have increased markedly in recent years. In 1961, 95 per cent of farms in the Region indicated use of electric power compared with only 77 per cent in 1951. Electrically-powered milking machines were reported on almost half of the farms in the Region, while electric milk coolers were installed on six per cent of the farms. Tractors were operated on 87 per cent of all farms compared with 72 per cent in 1951, while the registration of motor trucks increased from 19 per cent in 1951 to 40 per cent in 1961. Other agricultural equipment such as grain binders, grain combines and threshing machines were present on many farms. The estimated value of machinery and equipment on farms (including automobiles) in 1961 was in excess of $76 million.

The Region's wealth of agricultural products has encouraged the growth of many food processing industries. The J. M. Schneider Limited and Burns & Co. (Eastern) Limited meat packing plants in Kitchener are two of the largest establishments. Poultry processing is becoming increasingly important and there are many operations scattered throughout the Region. One of the largest turkey and chicken processing plants in Ontario, Tend-R-Flesh Limited, is located at Petersburg in Waterloo County. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Co-operatives of Ontario. Smaller meat and poultry processing plants have recently been established at Ayr and Elora. Another plant utilizing the agricultural products of the Region is the Campbell Soup Company Ltd. at Listowel, which manufactures frozen dinners, frozen meat and fruit pies and poultry products. In south Huron County, peas, beans and corn are canned in season by Canadian Canners, Limited. Other food products manufactured in the Region are biscuits, candy and apple products. There are also numerous dairies, cheese factories, flour mills and grain and feed mills in the area. Chemical fertilizers and other chemical products used in agriculture and agricultural machinery and equipment are manufactured in the Region as well. These industries are centred in Elmira and Fergus.

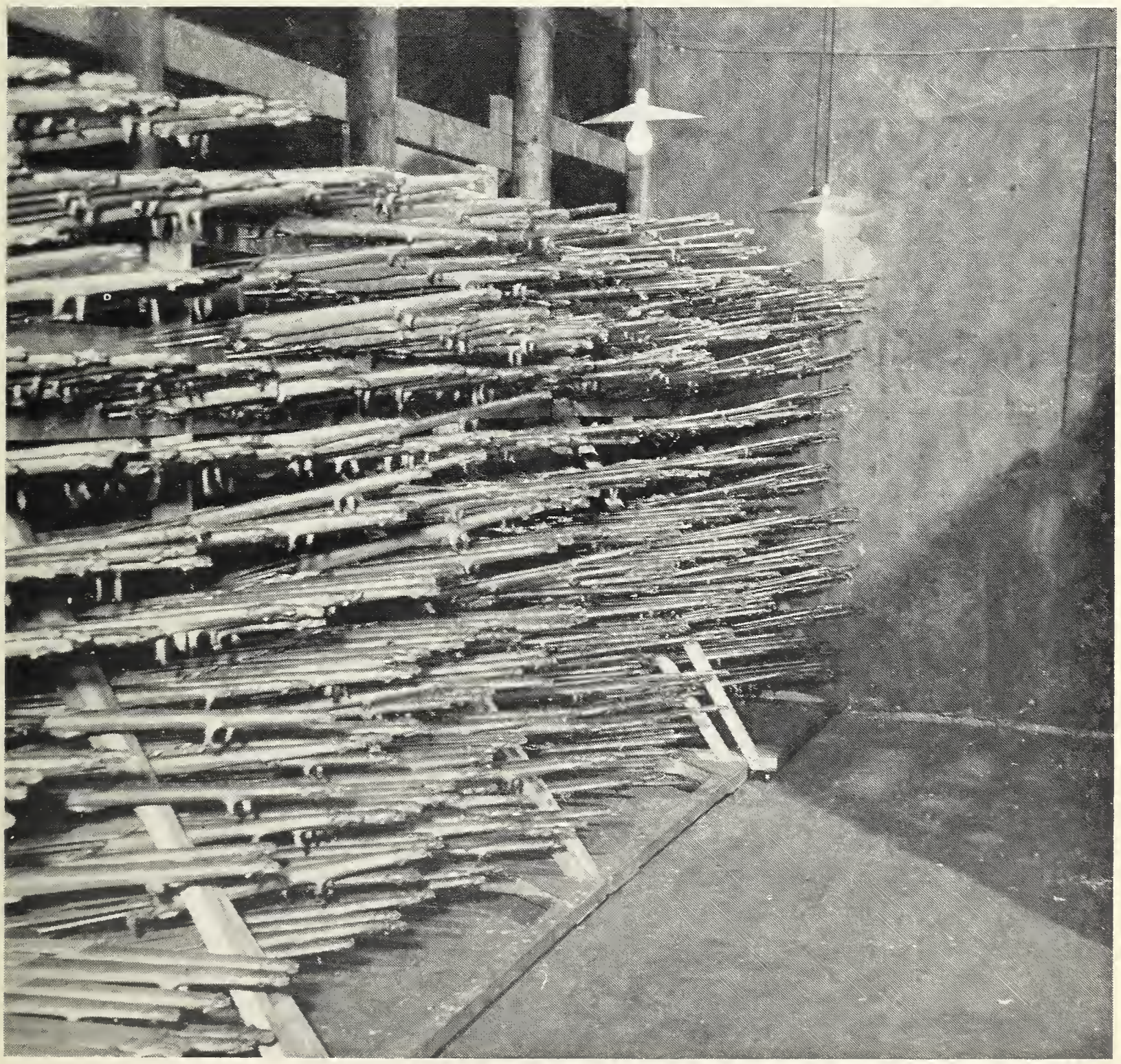
In addition to the diversity and excellence of its agricultural produce, the Region is well known for the agricultural colleges situated on the outskirts of the City of Guelph. The Colleges, now federated as the University of Guelph, include the Ontario Veterinary College, the Ontario Agricultural College, and Macdonald Institute. While these institutions provide instruction leading to degrees and diplomas, the Colleges are also noted for their research and experimental activities and the extension work and demonstration farming carried out in association with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The present University occupies approximately forty buildings on a 1,500-acre campus and has an enrolment of about 1,700 students. In May, 1965, the University announced an extensive program of expansion estimated at a cost of $100 million to be completed by 1980. The plans call for the construction of forty new buildings and include a newly created college for the arts and sciences named Wellington College. It is expected this college will enrol more than 12,000 of the total enrolment of 15,000 expected at the University by 1980. The University, which as a college was considered one of the finest agricultural schools in North

America, will expand its facilities to include arts and sciences, but will still retain its long established interest in agriculture and veterinary medicine.

### FUR FARMING

A substantial proportion of Ontario's ranch fur industry is established in the Region. Although some fur farms raise animals other than mink—such as chinchilla, fox and nutria—mink ranching predominates by far, and in 1963, the Region produced mink pelts valued at an estimated $2.3 million, over 30 per cent of the Ontario total. Proximity to feed supplies such as animal viscera, fish and cereal grains, an equable climate, adequate transportation facilities, and nearness to markets are factors contributing to the success of the Region's ranch fur industry.



*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.*

Mink pelts in drying room.

## NUMBER OF FUR FARMS, MINK PELT PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1963

| | Fur Farms | Mink Pelt Production | Estimated Dollar Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | $ |
| Huron | 10 | 6,478 | 113,530 |
| Perth | 41 | 50,415 | 873,152 |
| Waterloo | 22 | 36,814 | 649,639 |
| Wellington | 39 | 40,103 | 684,177 |
| **Total, Region** | 112 | 133,810 | 2,320,498 |
| Ontario | 505 | 432,666 | 7,552,660 |

Of 505 fur farms in Ontario, 112 are located in the Region. Most are in Perth and Wellington Counties, with a distinct concentration in the vicinity of St. Mary's. In fact, one-quarter of the Region's total is located in this area. A smaller concentration is found in the Guelph district. The majority of mink ranches produce 50 to 1,000 mink pelts annually, while the largest in the Region has an annual production of 11,000 to 12,000 pelts. In 1963, total production was 133,810 pelts. Feed consumed on ranches in the Region is estimated at 11,342 tons, valued at $1.1 million.

The growth of ancillary industries and co-operatives at Fergus and St. Mary's reflects a trend to the use of ready-mixed feeds and automated watering and feeding equipment. Over 17,000 tons of feed were produced by these industries in 1963 and the total value of sales of feed and hardware and drugs was estimated at almost $2 million. About 97 per cent of sales were made to Ontario ranches.

In 1959, a show building was erected in Breslau by the Ontario Fur Breeders' Association. This organization, which is supported by a grant from the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, uses the building as its headquarters, for field days, exhibits, and live mink shows.

# Mining, Forestry, Fishing and Conservation

MINING

The Mid-Western Ontario Region is an important producer of salt, cement, lime, sand and gravel, and in 1962 the value of mineral production was almost $21 million. The output and value of mineral production have been rising steadily in recent years owing to the development of salt and sand and gravel resources. In 1961, there were 348 persons, or 0.2 per cent of the Region's labour force, employed in mining and quarrying operations. No metallic minerals are produced in the Region.

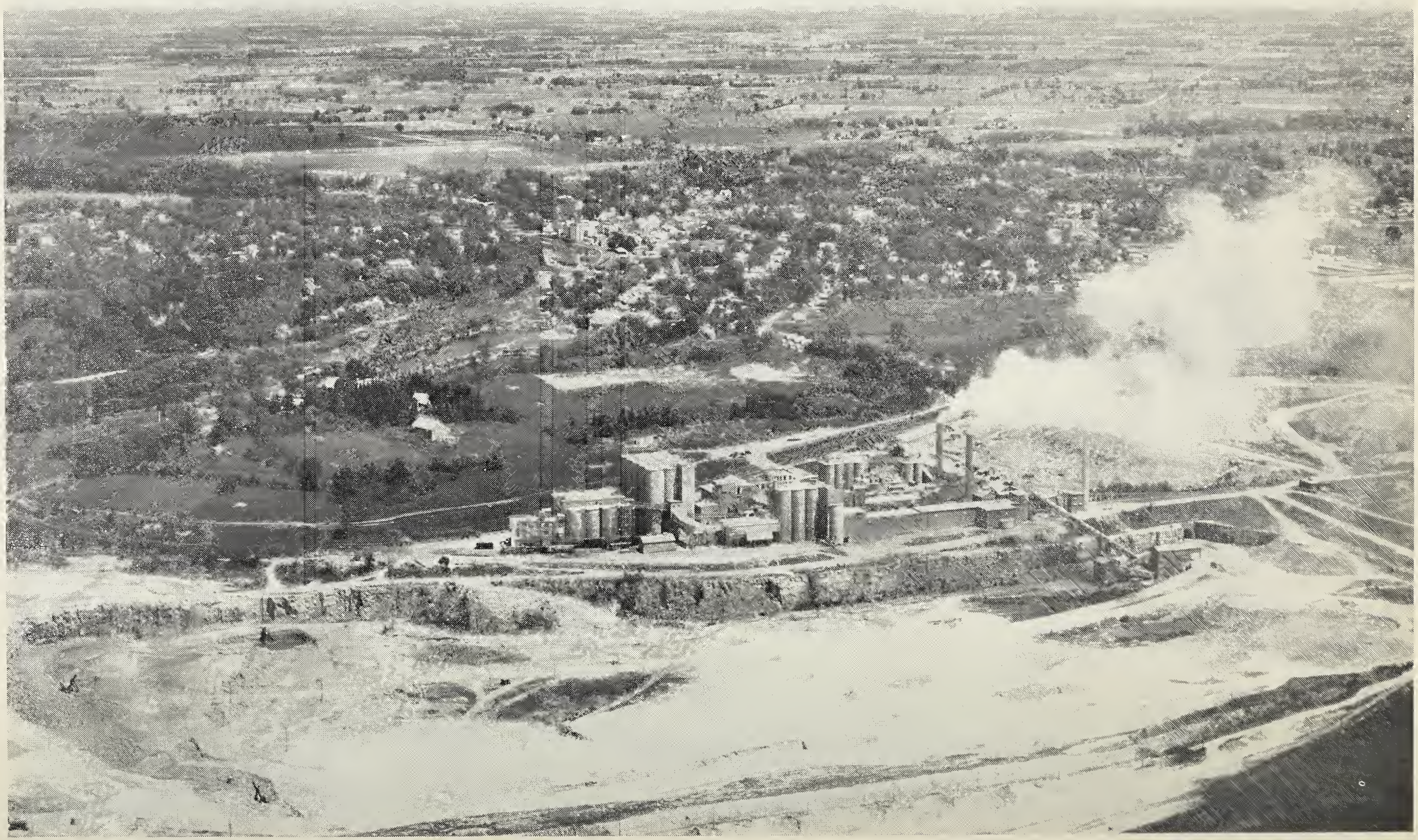
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1955, 1960, 1961 AND 1962

| | 1955 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | |
| Salt | 1,010 | 4,351 | 4,738 | 6,096 |
| Natural Gas | — | 73 | 74 | 69 |
| Cement | 5,944 | 5,985 | 6,878 | 7,116 |
| Clay Products | 604 | 853 | 902 | 483 |
| Lime | 2,106 | 2,023 | 1,977 | 1,874 |
| Sand and Gravel | 3,285 | 5,030 | 4,695 | 5,328 |
| Limestone* | 41 | 56 | 38 | 34 |
| **Total** | 12,991 | 18,370 | 19,301 | 21,000 |

*Does not include limestone used in the Region's cement production.

Salt is the only mineral in the *non-metallic minerals category,* and in 1962 production was valued at over $6 million, compared with $1 million in 1955. The rise in volume of production was even more pronounced and in 1962 at 900,000 tons had increased almost fifteen-fold from 60,000 tons in 1955. The industry is centred in Goderich where Domtar Chemicals Limited, Sifto Salt Division, have both a mine and brine-well in operation. The brine wells, formerly operated by the Dominion Salt Company and Goderich Salt Company, have been under production since 1880, while exploration work on the rock salt mine was begun as recently as 1955 (1960 was the first full year of operation). The mine property consists of about 2,700 acres lying mainly under Lake Huron and is part of a vast salt bed which extends roughly from Kincardine to Sarnia. At Goderich, the bed lies at depths of 1,675-1,755 feet and is of a very high purity. The room-and-pillar method of mining is utilized; rooms 60 feet wide and 45 feet high have pillar support 210 feet square. Underground facilities include a mill and crusher which receives salt from 25-ton rock wagons and screens and crushes the salt to various commercial sizes. Facilities have been improved and expanded steadily since the mine was opened. The largest consumer of salt is the chemical industry, but increasing amounts are being used for snow removal on streets and highways.

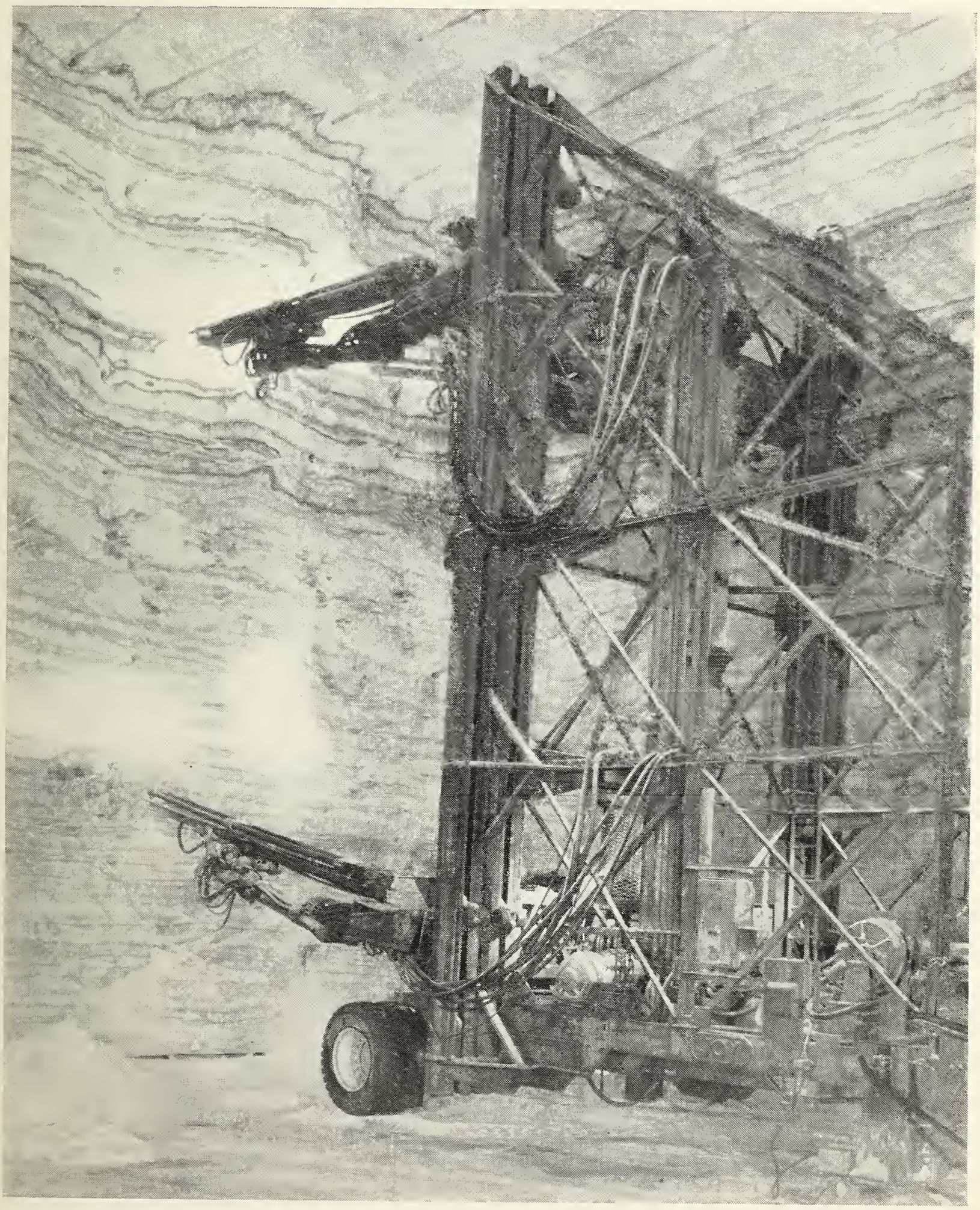
In the *fuels category,* a small amount of natural gas is produced in Huron County to serve the R.C.A.F. base at Clinton.



*Courtesy — H. R. Oakman, Photography, Peterborough.*

Quarries and plant, St. Mary's Cement Co., Perth County.

In dollar value, the *structural materials category* is the most important group of mineral products in the Region. In 1962, structural materials produced were valued at almost $15 million, of which $7.1 million was contributed by cement and $5.3 million by sand and gravel. Other materials in this category include lime, limestone and clay products.



*Courtesy — R. J. Nephew, Photography, Goderich.*

Drilling rock salt at the Goderich mine, Domtar Chemicals Limited, Sifto Salt Division.

The basis of the cement industry is the large quantity of limestone indigenous to the Region. The St. Mary's Cement Company operates a large quarry and clay pit on the southern outskirts of St. Mary's and is one of the largest producers of limestone in Ontario. Between 500,000 and one million tons are produced annually as raw material for the portland cement plant. Present plant production is rated at three million barrels per year. It is one of the major portland cement producers of Ontario and accounts for almost 20 per cent of total Ontario cement output. The plant has been in operation since 1912 and is a wet process plant where limestone is fed as a slur into the kilns. Extensive improvements were carried out after 1945 and quarry and pit operations have been steadily expanded.

The lime industry of the Region is of a specific nature. The dolomite limestone formation in the Guelph-Hespeler area is of very high purity and the major portion of Ontario's dolomitic lime, used mainly in the building trades, is from quarries and lime plants located at Guelph, Hespeler and Rockwood. The major producers are Canadian Gypsum Co., Limited, Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Limited and Rockwood Lime Company Limited. Their products include high-quality white hydrated lime and quick lime for use in the building trades and for brick and block. In 1962, lime production in the Region was valued at almost $1.9 million.

The Region's sand and gravel production has been expanding, mainly as a result of depletion of high-grade deposits near the larger metropolitan areas of Southern Ontario. Production in 1962 was almost 9.6 million tons valued at $5.3 million. There are many sand and gravel workings in the Region and several have an annual output valued at over $100,000. Some of the larger workings are located in the Grand River Valley in the Kitchener area and in the Speed River Valley near Guelph. These are, geologically, glacial spillway deposits which were formed by the flow of glacial melt water down the river valleys. Other types of glacial deposits are worked in other parts of the Region.

Additional structural materials produced in the Region are clay products such as brick and drain tile.

### FORESTRY

The Mid-Western Ontario Region was, before settlement, heavily timbered with hardwoods such as maple, birch, elm, and basswood, while softwoods such as pine, hemlock, ash and cedar were found in abundance along the creeks and rivers. Now the forested areas are largely restricted to sites and land forms not suitable for agricultural production. Between 95 and 100 per cent of the productive forest land is on patented land, or land owned by private persons and municipalities.

Crown lands in the Region are comparatively small in area. In Huron and Waterloo Counties, there are county forests of 1,339 acres and 710 acres respectively, administered by the Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario. In all counties are conservation authorities with forest areas under their jurisdiction.

Forested land comprises almost 12 per cent of the total land area of the Region. Approximately three-quarters of this forested land is productive while the rest is non-productive. Most of the productive forest land lies in Huron and Wellington Counties. It is estimated that about 62 per cent of productive forest land is immature forest; only a little over ten per cent is mature forest, sixteen per cent is all-aged forest, while about ten per cent is classified as young growth.

## PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE FORESTED LAND AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

| | Total Land Area | Forested Land | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | | Productive | | Non-Productive | |
| | acres | acres | % | acres | % | acres | % |
| Huron | 828,800 | 105,252 | 12.7 | 76,590 | 9.2 | 28,662 | 3.5 |
| Perth | 537,600 | 37,830 | 7.0 | 29,102 | 5.4 | 8,728 | 1.6 |
| Waterloo | 330,240 | 35,016 | 10.6 | 30,002 | 9.1 | 5,014 | 1.5 |
| Wellington | 652,160 | 96,476 | 14.8 | 69,608 | 10.7 | 26,868 | 4.1 |
| **Total, Region** | 2,348,800 | 274,574 | 11.7 | 205,302 | 8.7 | 69,272 | 2.9 |

Note: For the total land area, D.B.S. Census of Agriculture 1961 statistics have been used. These differ from the figures given by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests owing to difference in the method of data collection.

The predominant species in the Region are hardwoods, particularly sugar maple, elm, poplar and soft maple. Beech, basswood, oak, white and yellow birch, red oak and black cherry are also found. The softwood stands consist primarily of white cedar, while other softwoods include hemlock, balsam fir, white pine, white spruce and larch. The latest estimates of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests show that about 64 per cent of the productive forest is hardwood, 25 per cent is mixed wood and about 11 per cent is coniferous.

Wellington County contains a much higher acreage and percentage of mixed wood stands than any of the other counties, and a high percentage of these are immature. It is also the only county with significant stands of conifers, mostly young trees. In the other counties, the majority of woodland is classed as hardwood.*

Much of the acreage classed as forest land is covered with young, low-grade stands and it is apparent that one of the major problems is to find means of utilizing them. Full advantage is not taken of these forest resources, mainly because forest management is inadequate in many cases and most of the stands are relatively small and uneconomic for the individual owner to operate.*

The value of forest products sold in the Region is approximately $350,000 annually, and of this total the largest component is fence posts. Other products sold are fuelwood, logs, poles and pilings, and small quantities of pulpwood and pitprops.*

*Source: Economic Research and Feasibility Study published by the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association, Report 3—Forest Resources.

Large numbers of trees are supplied each year by the Department of Lands and Forests for reforestation. During the past decade, over nine million trees have been planted on private lands in the Region. In addition, approximately 900,000 have been planted in forest areas managed by the Department of Lands and Forests in Huron and Waterloo Counties. In the year 1962 alone, almost 730,000 trees were supplied for private lands, and a further 96,000 were planted in forest areas managed by the Department of Lands and Forests. Some Conservation Authorities in the Region have assistance-programs to plant trees on privately-owned land, as well as reforestation projects on lands under their jurisdiction.

The forest-based industries in the Region include many fine furniture companies, as well as a diversity of other wood products industries. The availability of high-quality timber in the early days of settlement led to the establishment of saw milling industries. In the mid-nineteenth century the furniture and woodworking industries, particularly around Kitchener, gained in significance as skilled craftsmen from Germany settled in the area and steam power was introduced.

In 1961, the selling value of factory shipments of the furniture and fixtures group of industries totalled over $28 million and ranked seventh in the Region's industrial groups. The selling value of factory shipments of other wood product industries, including the output of planing mills, sawmills and others, totalled over $13 million. The two industrial groups together employ almost one-tenth of the total number employed in manufacturing industries in the Region.

## MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF THE FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Establishments | Employees | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) |
| **Industrial Group** | | | |
| Wood Products | 57 | 1,205 | 13,607 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 80 | 2,991 | 28,708 |
| **Industries** | | | |
| Furniture, Household | 57 | 1,870 | 16,243 |
| Furniture, Office | 6 | 706 | 6,920 |
| Sash, Door and Planing Mills | 19 | 446 | 5,816 |
| Sawmills | 15 | 145 | 1,418 |
| Coffins and Caskets | 4 | 106 | 876 |
| Wood, Miscellaneous | 7 | 114 | 1,079 |

In 1961, there were 80 manufacturing establishments in the Region producing furniture and fixtures and of these two-thirds were located in Waterloo County. Altogether almost 3,000 people were employed in this group of industries throughout the Region. The output of the sash, door and planing mills was valued at $5.8 million in 1961, and that of the sawmills at $1.4 million. These two industries

employed 591 people. The furniture industries produce fine upholstered furniture, television and radio cabinets, school, church and theatre furniture, cabinets and cupboards, lounge chairs and restaurant and bar stools. A considerable amount of contract work is done. Several companies specialize in custom wood carving and special woodwork. Window sash and frames, and doors are the specialties of other companies. Other wood products of the Region are hockey sticks, water skis, shoe lasts, display trees, wood barrels and bowling pin stock. Some of the larger furniture companies in the Region are the Kroehler Mfg. Co. Limited, of Stratford, Canadian Office & School Furniture, Limited, of Preston, and Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co. Ltd., of Stratford. One of the largest planing mills in the Region, Dashwood Planing Mills Ltd., manufactures pre-fit wood windows, exterior door frames and sash and allied products.

## FISHING

The fishing industry does not play a significant role in the Region's economy. Commercial fish landings in 1963—787,741 lbs.—amounted to approximately $150,000, and contributed 12 per cent of the total production value of the Lake Huron fishery ($647,504 in 1963).

### COMMERCIAL CATCH OF FISH, HURON COUNTY 1950, 1961, 1962, AND 1963

| | 1950* | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Chub | — | 137,619 | 130,695 | 212,548 |
| Perch | 324,183 | 771,412 | 286,130 | 420,549 |
| Herring | 2,234 | 6,612 | 2,186 | 2,354 |
| Whitefish | 15,825 | 236,259 | 116,206 | 109,097 |
| Yellow Pickerel | 95 | 7,778 | 1,786 | 6,929 |
| Other | 10,338 | 42,670 | 16,692 | 36,264 |
| **Total, Huron County** | 352,675 | 1,202,350 | 553,695 | 787,741 |
| Value (dollars) | 38,724 | 278,770 | 116,303 | 149,487 |

Fishing is carried out mainly from the Ports of Goderich and Bayfield in Huron County. Landings in Goderich in 1963 were 350,735 lbs. while landings in Bayfield were 104,761 lbs. Over one-half of the catch was perch, while whitefish and chub together comprised an additional 41 per cent. Other species landed are herring and yellow pickerel. The industry employed 62 men, and 22 boats in 1963. Most boats were 40 ft. and over in length, reflecting a trend toward the use of larger boats.

At Grand Bend,* 1963 landings totalled 406,518 lbs. valued at $88,600, while 35 men and 10 boats were employed in the industry.

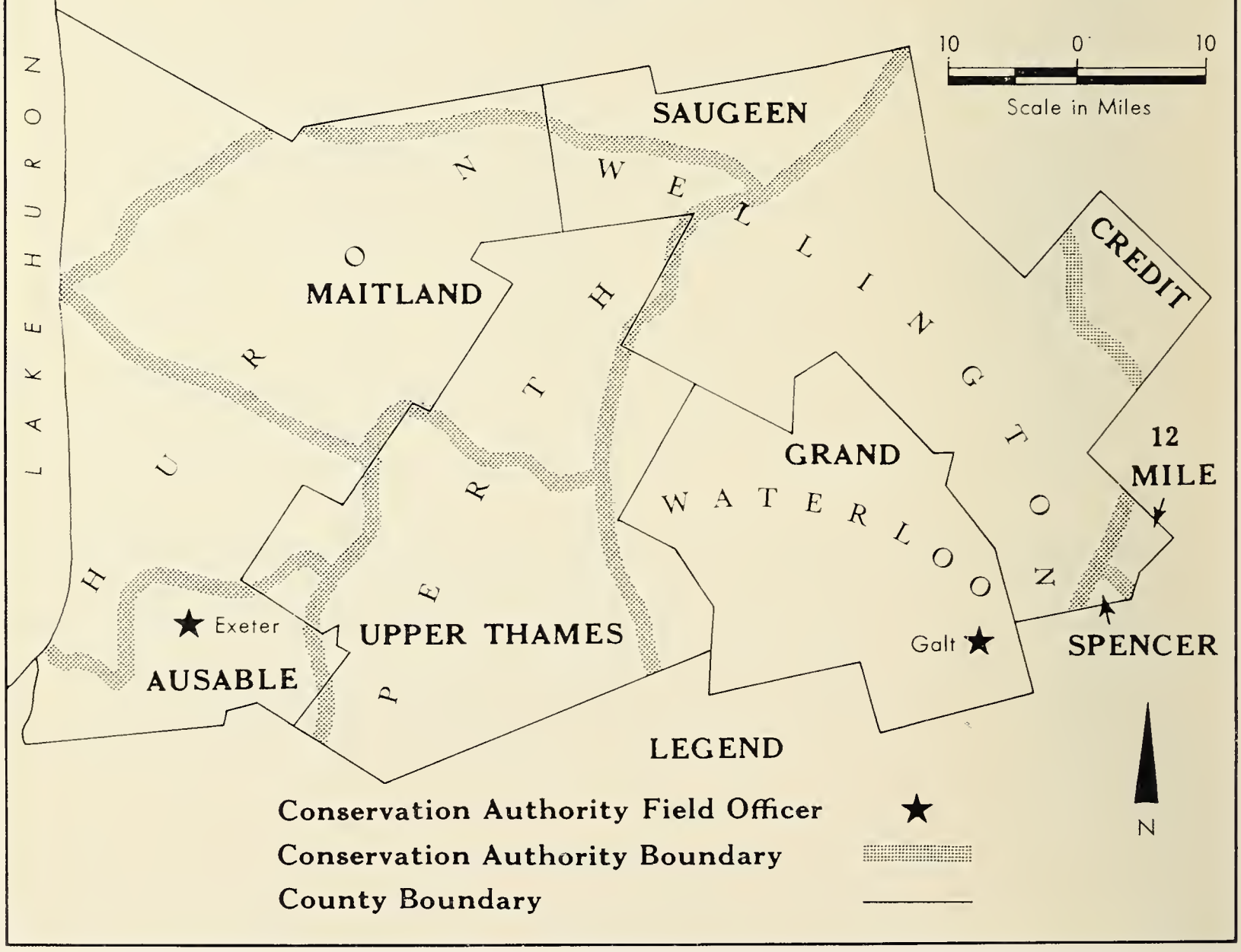
*1950 statistics include the Port of Grand Bend, which joined Lambton County in 1951. Grand Bend is a member of the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association and has, therefore, been included in this survey.

CONSERVATION

Some of the major conservation projects in Ontario are located in the Region because the head waters of the Grand River and, to a large extent, those of the upper Thames River are found in Perth, Waterloo and Wellington Counties. The flow of water in these rivers is of major importance to most of southwestern Ontario.

Water conservation and flood control projects range from large dam reservoirs to small dams and river channel improvements. The first major conservation measures in the Region were taken to deal with water problems on the Grand River when the Grand River Conservation Commission was established in 1938. This Commission has carried out three major projects primarily for flood control on the Grand River. The first of these was the Shand Dam and Reservoir on the upper Grand River near Fergus, completed in 1942. The second was the Luther Marsh Dam and Reservoir (1953), the third and most recent, the Conestogo Dam (1957). All three projects were financed jointly by the Government of Canada which shared 37½ per cent of the cost, the Government of Ontario

**CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION**





*Courtesy — Grand Valley Conservation Authority.*

Gabion groynes used in stream bank improvement on the Grand River near Bridgeport.

(37½ per cent) and the benefiting municipalities (25 per cent). Smaller dams have been built by the Conservation Authorities for other purposes, including the provision of irrigation water, the regulation of summer flow and for municipal water supply. The Morrison Dam at Exeter, built by the Ausable River Conservation Authority, is an example of such a small multi-use structure. In the Guelph area, the dam project of the Grand Valley Conservation Authority on the Speed River allows unrestricted discharge of spring run-off, and the pond forms the nucleus of a riverside park. The Wildwood Dam, located east of St. Mary's and built by the Upper Thames Conservation Authority, is another small dam project in the Region. Other water control measures such as channel improvements have been carried out in the Guelph, Stratford and Mitchell areas. In north Huron County conservation programs will expand, as the Maitland Valley Conservation Authority was enlarged, in 1962, to include the entire watershed. The southern portion of Huron County will benefit from the construction of the Parkhill Dam (in Middlesex County) by the Ausable River Conservation Authority.

Although the dams and flood control projects are the most spectacular work of Conservation Authorities, the promotion of water conservation measures and good soil management and land use practices play an important part in the Conservation Authorities' programs.

The Conservation Authorities publicize the need for and the value of good soil management and in their programs work in close co-operation with the Ontario

Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College. Some Authorities give direct financial and technical assistance to pond construction and farm drainage systems. Land use demonstrations, either on authority properties or on private lands, are carried out to arouse interest in conservation farming and improved farm use practices. The Grand Valley Conservation Authority has established such a demonstration project at Elora Gorge Park, one of the largest conservation areas in the Region.

Forest conservation programs play an important but often intangible part in the watershed management programs. Their purpose is to prevent erosion, foster growth of a natural covering for swamps and gravel moraines in which many small head water streams originate, furnish underground water storage, maintain wildlife and provide and improve recreation areas. Forests have been established on most Authority conservation areas, and the Authorities assist landowners by direct subsidization of private planting, or by furnishing planting machinery and planting crews.

The recreational use of conservation areas is also developed in conjunction with other conservation uses, and fish and wildlife programs are now encouraged along with the planning of engineering and flood control structures. In this connection, the Luther Marsh area has developed as an important waterfowl sanctuary and provides excellent hunting in season.

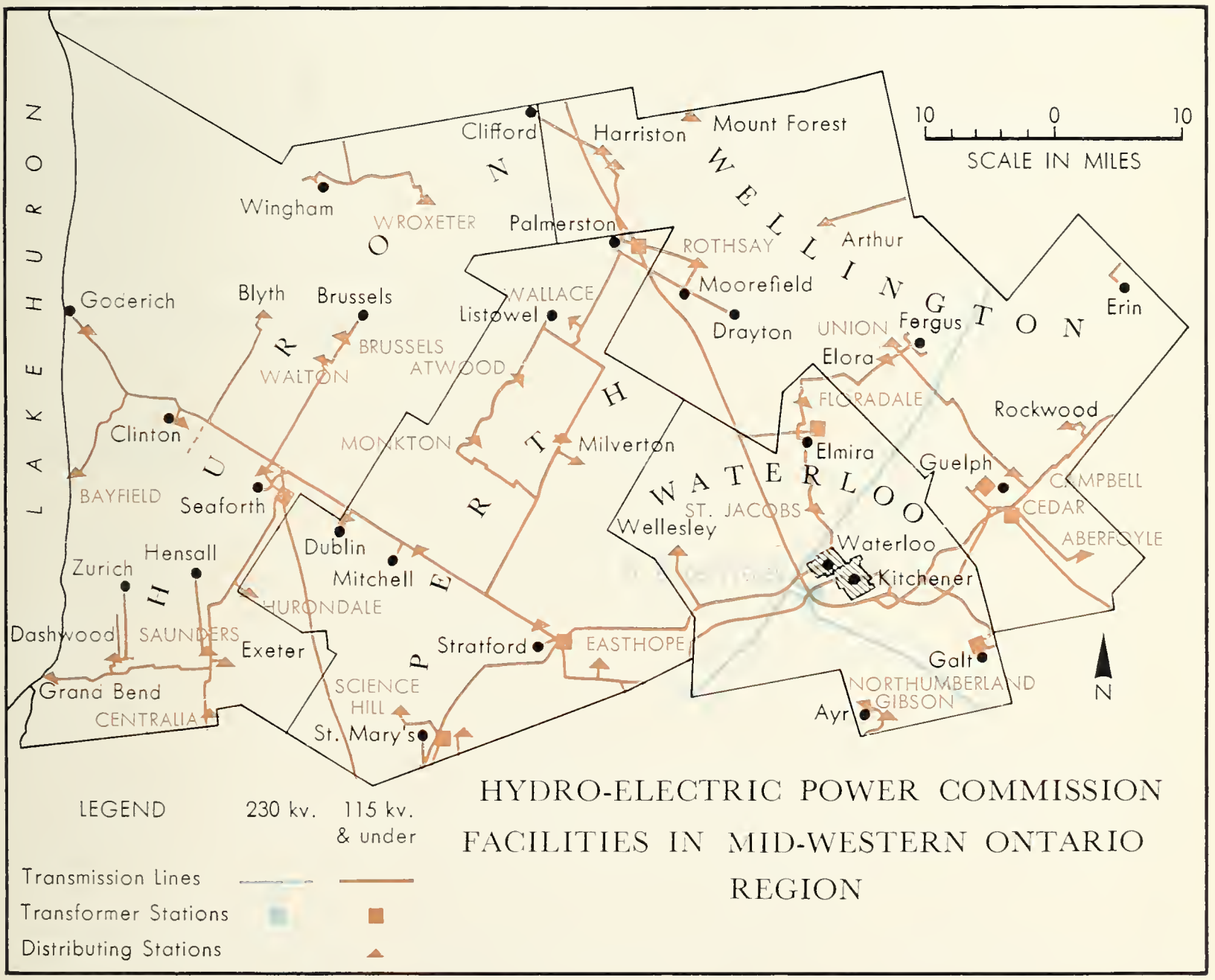
The conservation programs now underway in many parts of the Region will undoubtedly expand in the future. Water conservation programs, particularly, are of major importance owing to the rapidly increasing demands of the expanding urban population, the manufacturing industries and for agricultural irrigation and dairying needs. The preservation of areas in their natural state is, in addition, imperative for the recreational use of the growing urban populations, both in and outside the Region.

# Energy

The Mid-Western Ontario Region is almost completely dependent on outside sources for its energy. The main form of energy, hydro-electric power, has been available for many years. More recently, natural gas has been imported into the Region by pipeline, while large supplies of petroleum oils and coal are brought in by rail and road.

## HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario serves the Mid-Western Ontario Region with electric power generated at Commission plants in Niagara Falls. In the near future, power from the Douglas Point nuclear power station now under construction on Lake Huron will undoubtedly be fed into the Region.




HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION FACILITIES IN MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

The Region's demand for electric power has expanded steadily, in line with the expansion of manufacturing industries and the use of electric machinery and appliances in home and factory. In 1963, installations of new transformers were made by the Commission at the D.B. Detweiler Transformer Station near Kitchener (the largest in the Region), and transformer capacity was expanded at Guelph, Elmira and Waterloo. New distributing stations were placed in service near St. Mary's, Brussels and south of Guelph.

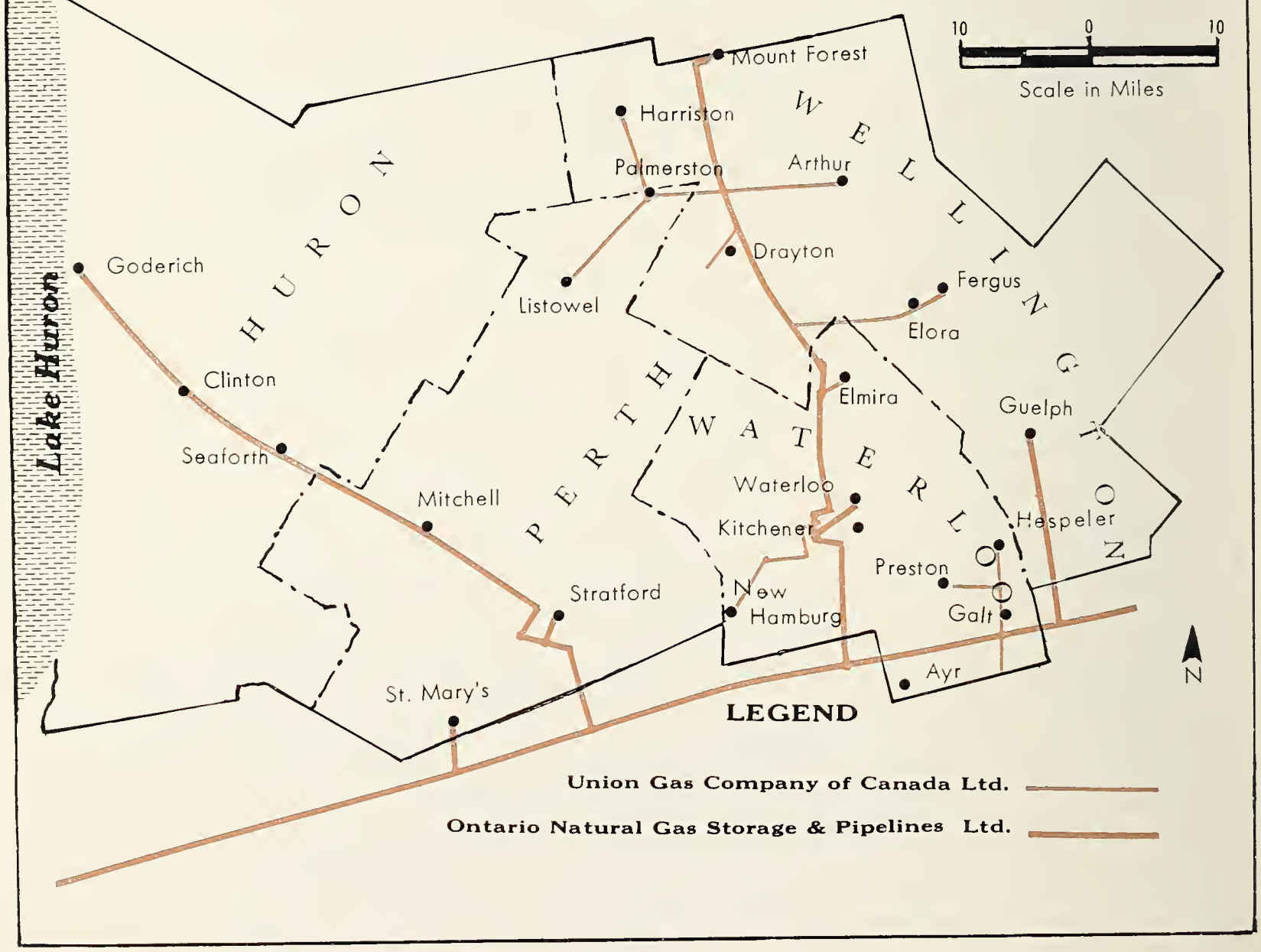
During 1963, 1,664.3 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy were consumed by Commission customers in the Region, or over twice the total consumption in 1953. The use of electricity is quite evenly distributed between domestic consumers and industrial consumers—the former consume 36 per cent of the total, while the latter account for 39 per cent. Commercial establishments utilize over 12 per cent, farms over 10 per cent, and street lighting consumption is almost 1½ per cent of the total. At the end of 1963, over four thousand miles of primary rural distribution line served 33,000 customers, almost one-half of whom were in the farm service category.

### NATURAL GAS

The availability of natural gas by pipeline from Western Canada since 1958 has resulted in the rapid expansion of gas distribution facilities in the Region. Prior to that year, natural gas or manufactured gas was used only in a few centres such as Galt and Guelph.

The Union Gas Company of Canada, Limited is the major distributor of natural gas in the Region, and the transmission lines are operated by its wholly-owned subsidiary, Ontario Natural Gas Storage and Pipelines Limited. During

**NATURAL GAS PIPELINES IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION**



1957 and 1958, the Union Gas Company extended its facilities to Guelph and Stratford and the 8-inch transmission line from Stratford through to Goderich was completed in the fall of 1958. The main transmission line in the area north and west of the City of Waterloo, which extends through Kitchener-Waterloo and Elmira, was completed in 1963, as were branch lines and distribution systems serving the communities of Arthur, Listowel, Palmerston, Harriston, Mount Forest and New Hamburg. The future expansion programs of the Company include the construction by Ontario Gas Storage of a new 142-mile pipeline parallel to the existing east-west 26-inch line which runs through the Region just south of Galt. This line extends from the Lambton County gas storage pools to the point of connection with the facilities of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and The Consumers' Gas Company at Oakville.

There are three small gas fields in the Region located in Huron County, but only one, the Bayfield pool, has been in commercial use. It is operated by the Bluewater Oil and Gas Company and has supplied the Clinton R.C.A.F. Station since 1958. Manufactured gas is also produced in the Region by Superior Propane Limited in Stratford.

# Manufacturing

The Region's favourable geographic location, within the industrial heartland of the Province, has led to the establishment and growth of a highly diversified complex of industries. With no major natural resources other than agriculture available, industrial activity in the Region consists largely of secondary manufacturing, most of the raw materials being brought in from outside the Region with the exception of the food processing industries which are supplied with local farm produce. While the various goods produced are sold chiefly in domestic markets, exports have become increasingly important in recent years.

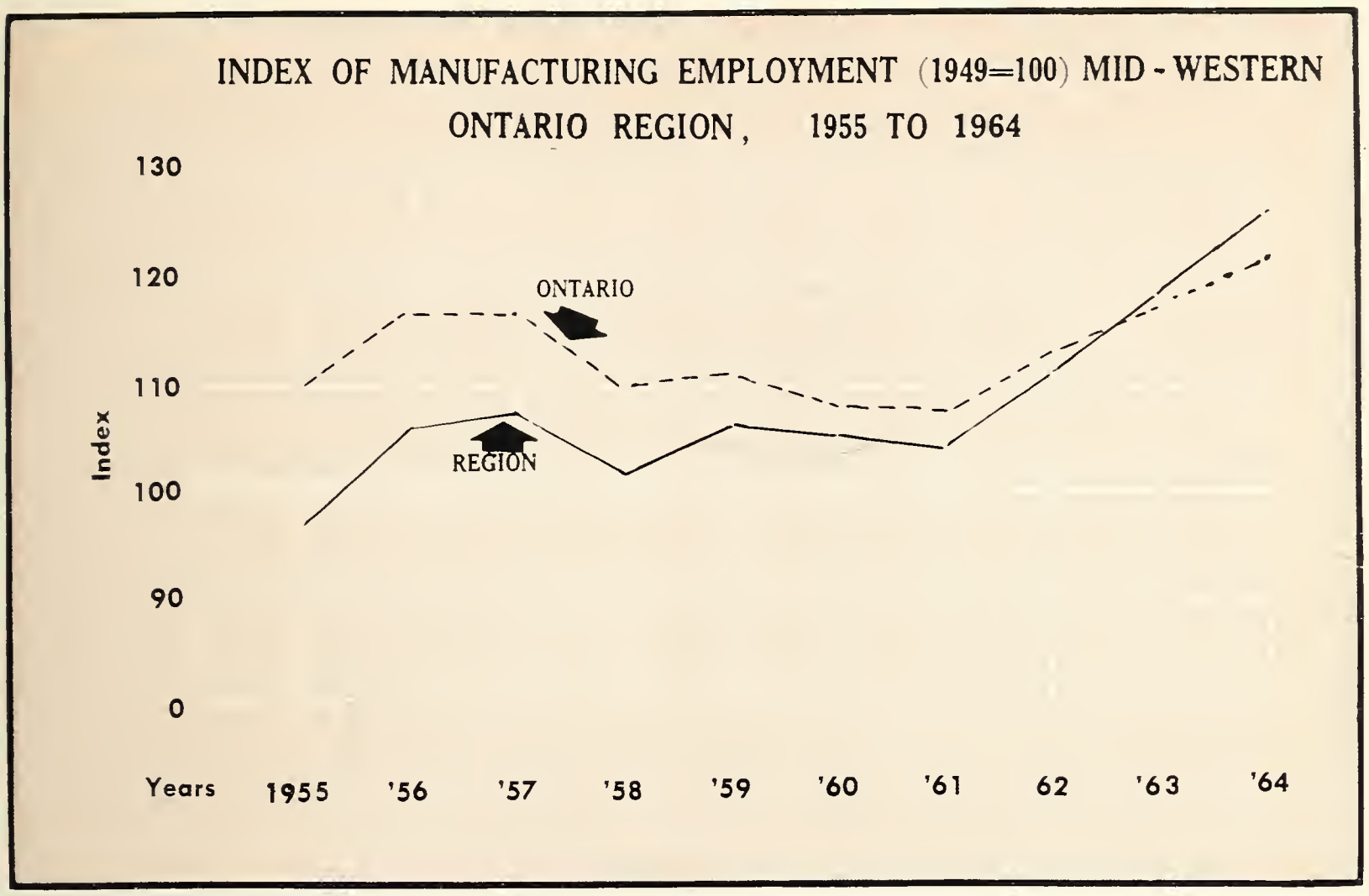
The selling value of goods shipped annually by manufacturers in the Region has grown steadily and in 1961, the latest year for which complete data on manufacturing are available, reached $782 million, compared with some $492 million in 1951. The expansion that took place during the decade represents an annual average growth of about 4.75 per cent.

During the immediate postwar period and through the early 'fifties, growth of manufacturing output lagged somewhat behind the Ontario average. However, during the second half of the decade, this trend was reversed and over-all gains more than matched those for the Province as a whole. By 1961, the Region's industrial production as a percentage of total manufacturing output in Ontario reached 6.5 per cent, compared with a postwar low of 5.7 per cent recorded in 1954.

While manufacturing output was increasing rapidly, substantial advances were achieved in raising the productivity of labour in industry through extensive mechanization and plant modernization with the result that industrial employment experienced on the whole relatively little growth throughout the 'fifties. However, aggregate wages and salaries paid out annually by the Region's manufacturing industry rose from $113 million in 1951 to $180 million in 1961, an increase of about 60 per cent which reflects largely higher wage rates. Further appreciable increases have since taken place, as shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly index of payrolls in manufacturing which for the Region as a whole rose from an annual average of 185.9 in 1961 to 204.0 in 1962 and 223.8 in 1963.

While the 1961 Census shows a 20 per cent increase in the Region's total labour force since 1951, there was only a four per cent increase in industrial employment. This moderate growth was primarily accounted for by the larger number of women employed in manufacturing which totalled 13,535 in 1961 compared with 11,815 in 1951, while the number of men was virtually unchanged from a decade earlier. As a result, the proportion of the Region's labour force engaged in manufacturing dropped from 38.8 per cent in 1951 to 33.6 per cent in 1961.

It is interesting to note, however, that the over-all trend of manufacturing employment in the Region has been appreciably more buoyant than for the Province as a whole since the mid-fifties. During the period of reduced economic activity in Canada which extended from 1957 to 1961, the index of manufacturing employment for Ontario, based on monthly reports from manufacturers with 15 or




more employees, declined from an annual average of 116.1 to 106.8, representing an 8.0 per cent decrease. During the subsequent expansion, the index registered a net gain of 9.5 per cent reaching an average of 116.9 in 1963. Manufacturing employment in the Region was similarly affected by the generally unfavourable business conditions prevailing from 1957 to 1961, but much less so than the Province as a whole. The regional employment index declined by only 3.3 per cent, from 107.1 in 1957 to 103.6 in 1961, followed by a swift recovery which resulted in a 13.8 per cent gain by 1963 when the index reached a record level of 117.9.

In Waterloo County, the most heavily industrialized of the Region's four counties, 44 per cent of the labour force was employed by manufacturing industries in 1961. Shipments of manufactured goods from plants in the County during that year were valued at $505 million, representing about two-thirds of the total value of the Region's manufacturing output. The bulk of these shipments was accounted for by industries located in the Kitchener Metropolitan Area which, in addition to the City of Kitchener, includes the adjoining City of Waterloo and, a few miles to the southeast, the City of Galt as well as the Towns of Preston and Hespeler. Total factory shipments in the Metropolitan Area amounted to $468 million, making it by far the largest manufacturing centre in the Region, as well as third in the Province after Toronto and Hamilton.

In the counties of Wellington and Perth, employment in manufacturing represented a relatively smaller but still quite important proportion of the total labour force amounting to 30 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Factory shipments in Wellington County totalled $148 million, of which $110 million were accounted

for by the City of Guelph. Perth County's contribution to the Region's industrial output totalled $97 million with some $50 million, or a little over a half, being attributed to the City of Stratford. In Huron County, where only about 12 per cent of the labour force was engaged in manufacturing, shipments of manufactured goods amounted to some $31 million.

## EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Supervisory and Office Employees | | Production Workers | | Total Employees | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male No. | Female No. | Male No. | Female No. | No. | % |
| Foods and Beverages | 917 | 336 | 4,549 | 1,811 | 7,613 | 16.0 |
| Rubber | 747 | 268 | 2,713 | 792 | 4,520 | 9.5 |
| Leather | 294 | 180 | 1,583 | 1,506 | 3,563 | 7.5 |
| Textiles | 348 | 157 | 1,782 | 1,305 | 3,592 | 7.5 |
| Knitting Mills | 76 | 38 | 380 | 502 | 996 | 2.1 |
| Clothing | 153 | 190 | 467 | 1,607 | 2,417 | 5.1 |
| Wood | 153 | 52 | 887 | 113 | 1,205 | 2.5 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 415 | 172 | 2,244 | 160 | 2,991 | 6.3 |
| Paper Products | 74 | 31 | 278 | 173 | 556 | 1.2 |
| Printing and Publishing | 333 | 153 | 516 | 109 | 1,111 | 2.3 |
| Primary Metal | 104 | 33 | 846 | 49 | 1,032 | 2.2 |
| Metal Fabricating | 884 | 339 | 3,218 | 360 | 4,801 | 10.1 |
| Machinery | 519 | 172 | 1,580 | 138 | 2,409 | 5.1 |
| Transportation Equipment | 185 | 73 | 698 | 154 | 1,110 | 2.3 |
| Electrical Products | 1,352 | 451 | 3,291 | 1,110 | 6,204 | 13.0 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products | 128 | 31 | 721 | 16 | 896 | 1.9 |
| Chemicals | 155 | 47 | 326 | 30 | 558 | 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 330 | 176 | 856 | 483 | 1,845 | 3.9 |
| Other Major Groups | 37 | 12 | 82 | 85 | 216 | 0.5 |
| **Total, All Industries** | 7,204 | 2,911 | 27,017 | 10,503 | 47,635 | 100.0 |

The Region's manufacturing enterprises cover a wide range of industries and products. The largest, in terms of both employment and value of factory shipments, are foods and beverages, textiles and clothing, electrical products, metal fabricating, rubber products, leather products, furniture and machinery.

In 1961 production of the *Foods and Beverages Industries,* the Region's largest major group, amounted to $222 million or 28 per cent of the total manufacturing output of the Region. The 299 establishments in this group reported 7,613 employees on their payrolls, including both production workers and office employees, thus accounting for 16 per cent of the total work force engaged in manufacturing activities.

The group's largest component industry is slaughtering and meat packing which is represented by eleven packing houses with aggregate sales of $64 million and a total work force of some 2,100 people. J. M. Schneider Ltd. and Burns & Co. (Eastern) Ltd. with plants located in Kitchener, are the industry's largest pro-

ducers. Some other notable food enterprises are the Biscuit Division of Dare Foods Ltd. in Kitchener; Smiles'N Chuckles Ltd., also in Kitchener, a chocolate and confectionery producer; Hostess Foods Ltd. of Preston, a subsidiary of General Foods Ltd., producing potato chips, pop corn and other related food products; Matthews Wells Co. Ltd., Guelph; and Canadian Canners Ltd., in Exeter, specializing in fruit and vegetable preparations and the Campbell Soup Company Ltd., in Listowel. Dairy products, feeds, processed poultry, flour and bakery products are produced in numerous small establishments throughout the Region and make a substantial contribution to the aggregate volume of food production.

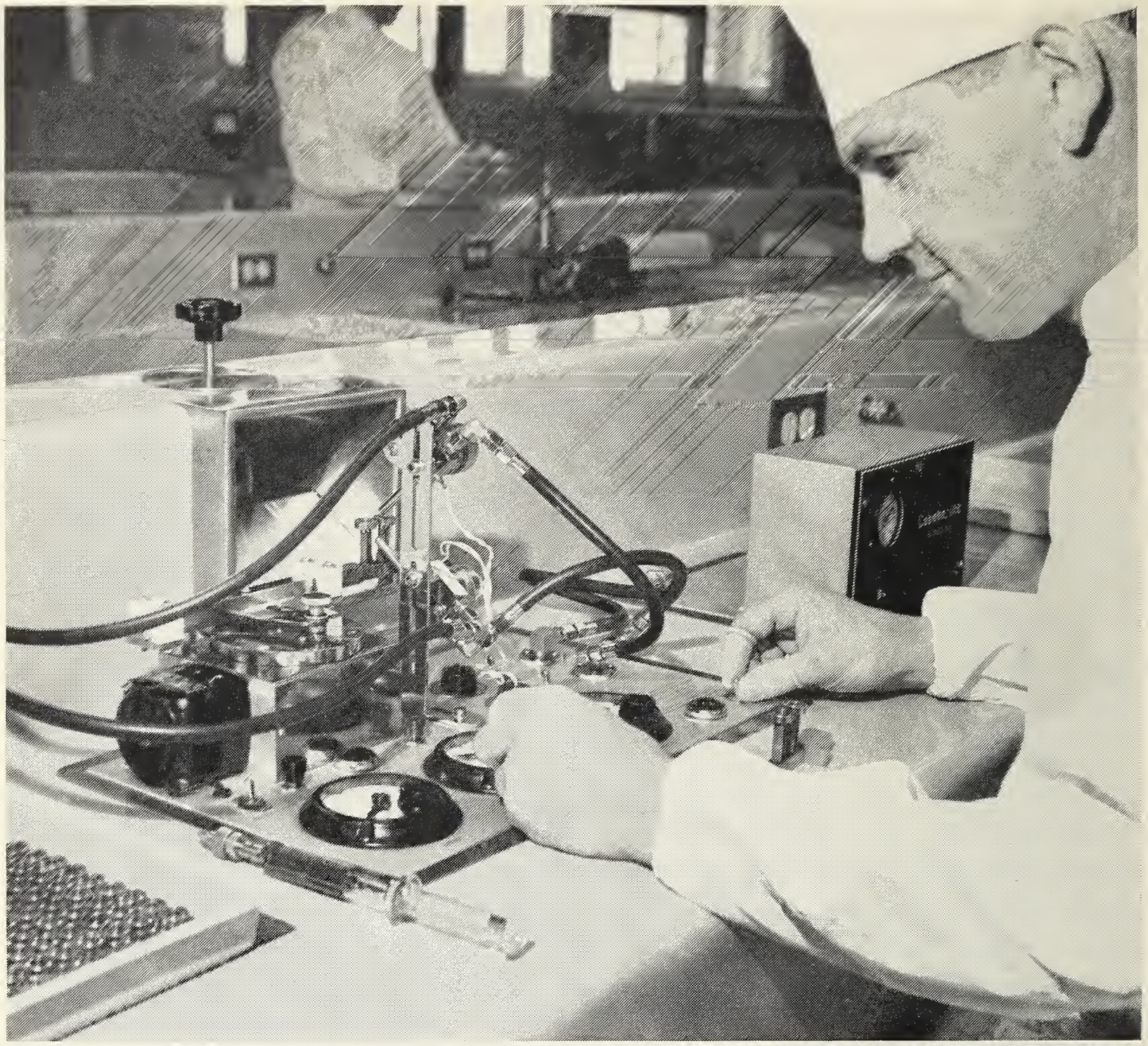
The Joseph E. Seagram distillery in Waterloo, the oldest of six Seagram distilleries in Canada, produces Canadian blended whiskies and gin; the grains used in the production process are marketed after drying as a livestock feed supplement and constitute an important by-product. A large brewery, also located in Waterloo, is operated by Carling Breweries Ltd., while soft drinks are produced in a number of small plants.

Altogether, the Region accounts for some ten per cent of total factory shipments of the Foods and Beverages Industries in Ontario, but the percentage is nearly double this figure for slaughtering and meat packing, poultry processing, butter and cheese plants and feed milling.

The *Textiles, Knitting and Clothing Industries* had a combined work force of 7,000 in 1961, representing some 15 per cent of the Region's total industrial employment. This industrial sector comprises 80 establishments with an aggregate production value of $91 million, equivalent to 14 per cent of Ontario's total textile output. Major products are men's factory clothing, knit goods, wool cloth and synthetic textiles accounting for about two-thirds of the industry's total output.

Dobbie Industries Ltd. of Galt is the Region's largest textile enterprise. Plants in Galt and Guelph, operated through associate member companies, manufacture a variety of products such as yarn, knitted fabrics, bedspreads and towels, high pile fabrics and rugs. Other large concerns are Cluett, Peabody and Co. of Canada Ltd., a men's clothing manufacturer with plants in Kitchener and Stratford; Canadian General-Tower Ltd., Galt, specializing in vinyl fibers and sheetings, coated upholstery fabrics, waterproof clothing and other vinyl products; Biltmore Hats Ltd. located in Guelph and in Hespeler, Silknit Limited and its subsidiary, Dominion Woollens and Worsteds (1959) Limited, which produce knit goods and worsted cloth.

The Region's diversified *Metal-Working Industry,* grouped into primary metal processing, metal fabricating and machinery and equipment manufacturing, makes a significant contribution to industrial production and employment within the Region. Altogether, 181 of the manufacturing establishments enumerated in the 1961 Census were classified under these three industrial groups. Factory shipments were valued at $117 million, while the group's work force totalled 8,242 or about 15 per cent of the Region's aggregate manufacturing employment. Products made by firms included in the Metal Fabricating and Machinery Industries range



*Courtesy — Fischer Bearings, Stratford.*

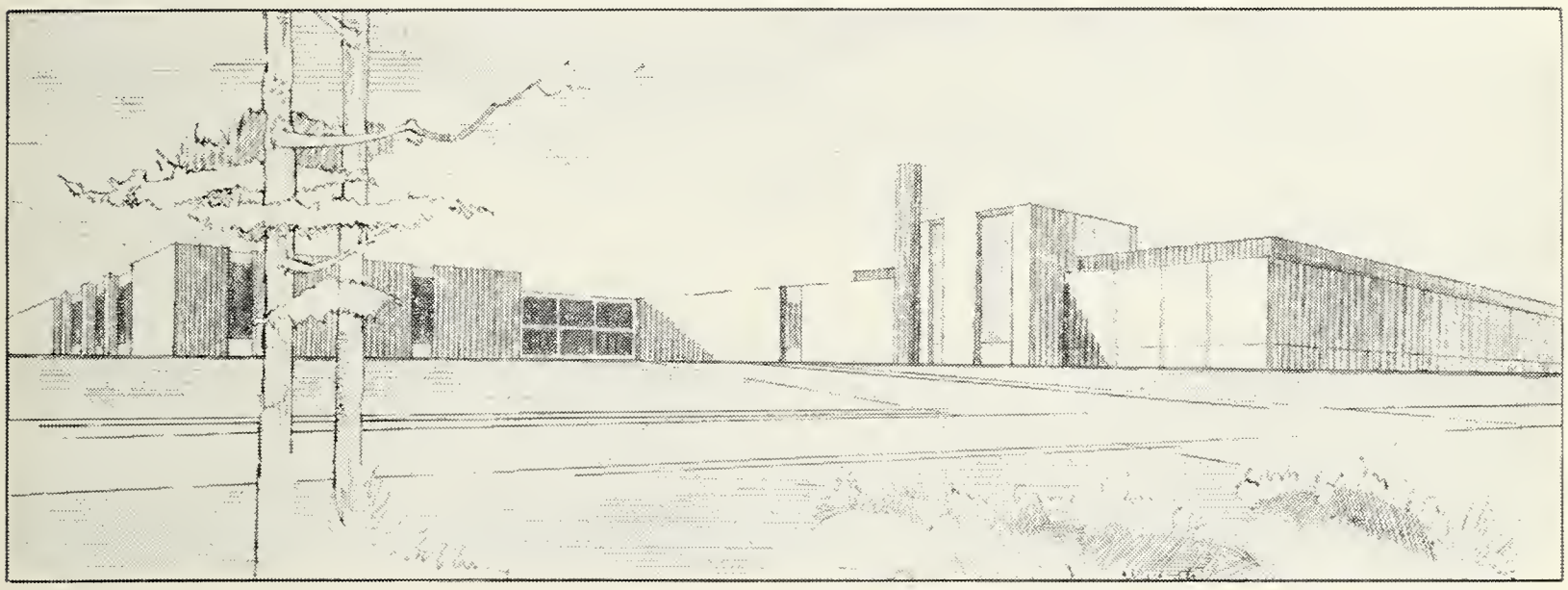
Precision instrument bearings are assembled in the new "clean room" facility at Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited, Stratford.

from custom stampings, metal culverts and pipe, springs, fasteners, tools and dies to pumps, heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment, materials handling equipment, road machinery and many other types of metal products and industrial equipment.

Some of the leading industrial machinery and equipment manufacturers are, in Galt, Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch, Limited, makers of steam power plant and pumping equipment and accessories, Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, manufacturing machine tools and special purpose machinery, while Sheldons Engineering Limited, specializes in heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. In Stratford, Cooper-Bessemer of Canada Ltd., manufactures gas driven engines, compressors and power units, while Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited, is an important supplier of ball and roller bearings. The Canadian Blower and Forge Co., Limited, located in Kitchener is a subsidiary of the Buffalo Forge Co. in the United States and produces fans, pumps, drilling

machines, heating and ventilating equipment. The Primary Metal Industry group consists largely of smaller firms doing custom foundry work.

The *Electrical Products Industry* employed over 6,000 workers in 1961, equivalent to about 13 per cent of total manufacturing employment in the Region. The group is represented by 32 establishments with an aggregate output of some $93 million in 1961. Production is highly diversified and includes household appliances, radios, phonographs and television sets, electric motors and heavy electrical power equipment as well as electronic systems and components. Manufacturers of major appliances, the largest single industry within the Electrical Products group, reported in 1961 factory sales of over $36 million representing about 23 per cent of Ontario's total output of major appliances. Leading appliance makers in the Region are Beatty Bros., Limited, in Fergus, a subsidiary of General Steel Wares Ltd., and Franklin Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited, a subsidiary of The Studebaker Corporation with plants in Galt and Guelph.



*Courtesy — Dominion Electrohome, Kitchener.*

Architectural sketch of new warehousing and manufacturing facilities of Domion Electrohome Industries Limited, Kitchener.

Radios, television and stereo high-fidelity sets, electronic organs, phonographs, fans, humidifiers and other consumer products, as well as commercial products such as fractional horsepower motors, are made by Dominion Electrohome Industries, Limited, located in Kitchener, which represents one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Region with a total work force of some 1,600 people. The Company's sales, including those of its home furnishings division, grew from $10 million in 1955 to $25 million in 1963.

Shipments valued at $17 million were reported by the Region's manufacturers of industrial electrical equipment in 1961. Leading producers are the Canadian General Electric Company Limited in Guelph, Hammond Manufacturing Ltd. and the Wagner-Leland Division of Sangamo Company Ltd., also in Guelph, and Allen-Bradley Co. Ltd., in Galt, while electrical wire and cable is made in Guelph by the Federal Wire and Cable Division of H. K. Porter (Canada) Ltd. Industrial enterprises engaged in the manufacture of electronic equipment have become increasingly important and have shown remarkable growth in recent years.




*Courtesy — Personal Studio, Waterloo.*

Electronic equipment is produced at Raytheon Canada Limited, Waterloo.

Marsland Engineering Ltd., General Instrument of Canada Ltd., and Raytheon Canada Limited are the Region's main producers in this field. All three are located in Waterloo while General Instruments, in addition, has a branch plant in Mount Forest.

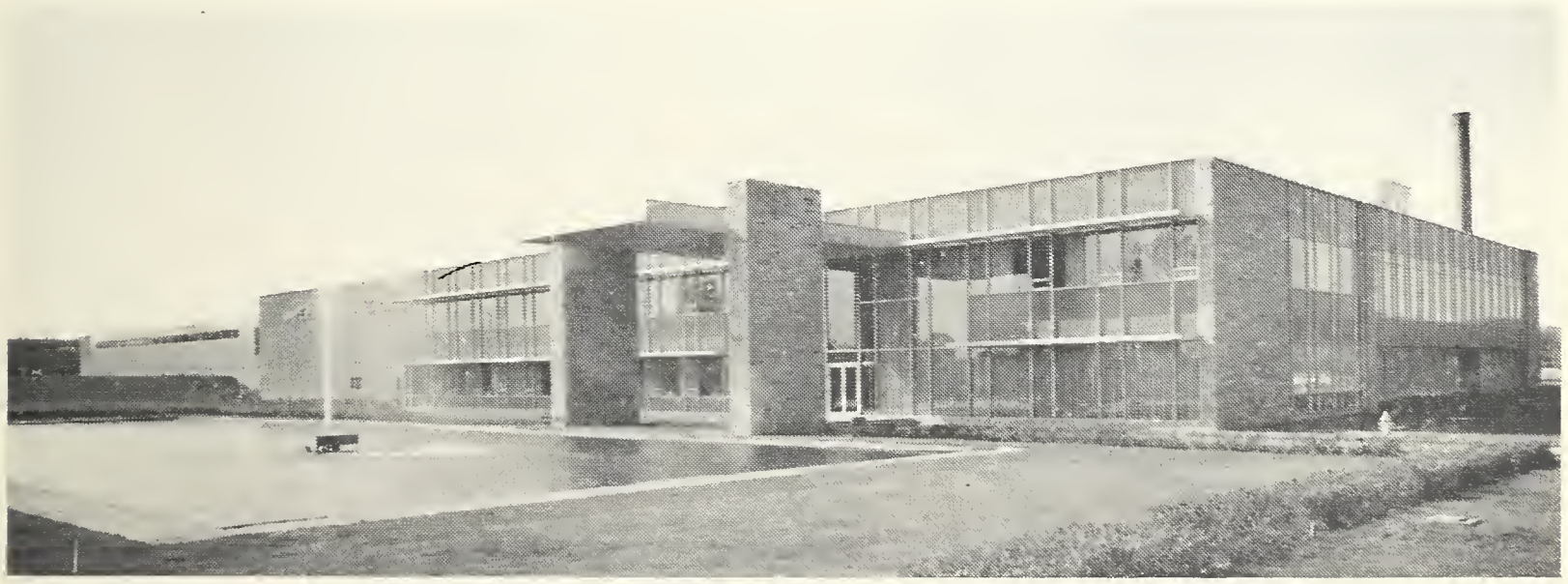
The *Rubber Products Industry's* eleven establishments in the Region shipped goods valued at $74 million in 1961, and thus accounted for 28 per cent of the total output of that industrial group in Ontario. The Dominion Rubber Company Ltd. and B. F. Goodrich Canada Ltd., the two largest rubber products manufacturers in the Region with plants located in Kitchener, are major suppliers of tires and other commercial rubber products. Dominion Rubber, in addition to rubber products, makes textiles and specialized machinery and equipment for other industries in Kitchener, and various types of chemical products at its Naugatuck Chemicals Division in Elmira. Other sizeable rubber product enterprises are Kaufman Rubber Co. Ltd., also in Kitchener, a manufacturer of rubber footwear, and Federal-Mogul-Bower (Canada) Limited of Stratford, specializing in industrial rubber products.

The *Leather Products Industry,* with 42 establishments and 3,600 employees, reported total factory shipments of $35 million in 1961. Shoe factories make by far the largest contribution to the group's output with shipments amounting to $24 million and a total work force of some 2,700 in the Census year. The importance of the industry is illustrated by the fact that regional shoe production accounts for over one-third of Ontario's total shoe output. Savage Shoes Ltd., with plants in Galt, Fergus, Kitchener and Preston—a subsidiary of International Shoe Company of St. Louis, Missouri—Greb Industries Ltd., Kitchener, and The Western Shoe Company Ltd., also in Kitchener, are some of the larger shoe manufacturers. Other leather products made in the Region include luggage with The L. McBrine Company Limited of Kitchener and Samsonite Canada Limited, Stratford, as leading producers while the Breithaupt Leather Co. Limited and Robson Lang Leathers Ltd., in Kitchener, tan leather for the shoe and garment industries.

The *Furniture and Fixtures Industry* with 80 establishments and 3,000 employees recorded a total output of $29 million in 1961, representing 17 per cent of

the Provincial total. Larger firms in this group are Kroehler Manufacturing Co. Limited, Stratford, Sunshine Office Equipment Ltd., Waterloo, and Canadian Office & School Furniture, Limited, in Preston. The *Chemical Industry* is well represented in the Region with $20 million in factory shipments of a broad variety of products such as fertilizers, pharmaceutical preparations, paints, synthetic resins, detergents, rubber chemicals and many other items. The output of *Non-Metallic Mineral Products* reached $18 million in 1961, notably cement, made by St. Mary's Cement Company at St. Mary's. Ready-mix concrete and concrete products are included in this category. Fiberglas Canada Limited in Guelph manufactures glass yarns and fabrics as well as other products. Production of *Transportation Equipment,* consisting largely of motor vehicle parts, truck bodies, aircraft components and small boats amounted to $16 million. Output of *Paper Products*—mostly boxes and other packaging materials—reached $10 million in 1961 while production of *Printing and Publishing* concerns accounted for $13 million. The various industries in the *Miscellaneous Manufacturing* group shipped goods valued at $20 million in 1961, including cigarettes, plastic products, sporting goods and toys, signs and displays, fountain and ball-point pens, dental supply, etc.

The broad diversification of manufacturing which has been favoured by the relative proximity of the Region's industrial centres to major market areas has contributed significantly to the remarkable economic buoyancy of recent years and to the continuing industrial growth. The favourable conditions for industrial expansion which emerged during the last two decades will undoubtedly continue to attract new manufacturing concerns and will thus lead to a broadening of the Region's industrial base. Among the new firms establishing themselves in the Region in 1963 were Allis-Chalmers, Rumely, Ltd., a manufacturer of fork-lift trucks and tractor-loaders, The Quaker Oats Company of Canada, Limited, and Sangamo Co. Limited, all in Guelph; Schwitzer Corporation of Canada Limited and Del-Mark Corporation Limited, in Stratford, makers of parts and equipment for the automotive industry; and Johnston Soper Limited, in Waterloo, a manufacturer of radio and television transformers.



*Courtesy — Panda Associates Photography and Art Services, Toronto.*

The Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited, Guelph.

The trend toward a progressive broadening of the Region's industrial base is supplemented by a continuing expansion of existing production facilities. The rapid development of large conurbations in Mid-Western Ontario as well as in adjacent Regions, is likely to accelerate industrial development over the next decade.

While the locational pattern of manufacturing activity has, in the past, been dominated by concentration in a relatively small number of centres, recent trends appear to indicate a marked tendency toward a more pronounced dispersion of manufacturing nuclei which, in the long run, should benefit industrially under-developed areas within the Region.

# Transportation and Communications

The characteristics of an efficient transportation system—the availability of rapid access to raw materials and markets via the most economic modes of conveyance—prevail throughout the Region. Water, rail, road and air transportation together have made a significant contribution to the development of all sectors of the Region's economy.

Similarly, the network of communications has become increasingly complex and comprehensive. Information of general and local interest is carried swiftly to all parts of the Region by numerous newspapers and radio and television stations. Personal and business communication needs are met by a telephone and telegraph system which is continuously advancing in technical sophistication as well as in size.

## RAILWAYS

The two major Canadian railway companies, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, operate a total of 585 miles of main track within the Region, offering freight, express and passenger services. Of the total mileage, the C.N.R. maintains 340 miles of track, or 58 per cent, while the C.P.R. accounts for the remaining 245 miles.

The main C.N.R. line traversing the Region, Toronto-Stratford-London, carries a daily average of 12 passenger and passenger-express trains, two fast freight trains and four wayfreights. Seven other lines provide both passenger and freight services: Palmerston-Southampton; Toronto-Stratford-Sarnia, via Thedford; London-Clinton; Owen Sound-Stratford; Hamilton-Guelph-Palmerston; Stratford-Goderich and Listowel-Kincardine. Wayfreight traffic is carried exclusively on the Fort Erie-Stratford, Palmerston-Durham and Parkway-Elmira lines.

In addition, C.N.R. express services are offered between Elmira and Kitchener, Guelph and Kincardine, Hamilton and Guelph, Stratford and London as well as between Stratford and St. Mary's.

The emphasis of the C.P.R.'s operations within the Region is on wayfreight. Five lines carry an average of two freights daily, except Sundays, connecting Guelph with Goderich, Hamilton with Guelph, Cataract with Elora, Orangeville with Wingham and Teeswater, and Woodstock with St. Mary's. An additional ten freights per day travel the main Toronto-Windsor line which also provides the only passenger service offered by the C.P.R., with a daily average of six trains.

Of special interest to local railway traffic demands are the wayfreight operations maintained by the Grand River Railway Co. and the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Co. on the Galt-Hespeler-Waterloo and Galt-Simcoe routes respectively. Both these companies constitute C.P.R. interests and provide two freights daily, except on week-ends, on the aforementioned lines.

C.P.R. express services connect London with St. Mary's and Galt with Elora, Preston, Hespeler, Goderich, Guelph, Hanover, Kitchener, Fergus, Harriston,

Hamilton and Port Dover. Of these centres, Harriston and Port Dover are served by truck only; the others by both rail and truck express.

The growing competitiveness of different modes of transport have prompted the railway companies to keep services and equipment up-to-date while maintaining attractive rate schedules. Spur lines and sidings are being built on a continuing basis to accommodate new industrial and community developments, as is the case in Kitchener. The Grand River Railway—which recently was converted from electric to diesel operations—underwent a major adjustment to a change in local traffic conditions by removing two miles of track from Kitchener's downtown area in order to provide a greatly improved connection with Highway 401. Services are continued on a diversion to existing C.N.R. trackage.

One of the major developments in the past decade's railway transportation was the introduction of piggyback service—an important step in the direction of an integrated rail and highway transportation grid. Elmira, Preston, Waterloo, Kitchener, Galt and Guelph are currently designated as "piggyback points" for both railway companies, with the latter three municipalities being equipped with C.N.R. loading ramps, while the C.P.R. offers loading facilities at Kitchener only.

On the other hand, the need for adjustments where operations have become marginal or sub-marginal is equally pressing. Consequently, the railway companies continue to study problem areas with an eye to discontinuing railway services where economic considerations warrant such action, although the minimization of inconvenience to local transportation requirements always remains a prime factor in arriving at a final decision.

It can, therefore, be expected that the railways, which played such a vital role in the development of the Region, will continue to make important contributions to the Region's economy within the framework of increasing integration with other modes of transportation.

### ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

The network of roads and highways in the Region is one of the densest in the Province. Urban and rural areas alike are provided and connected with a road transportation system extending over nearly 7,000 miles and generally ranging in condition from good to excellent. Organized township roads account for 62 per cent of the total mileage, county roads for 17 per cent and the remaining 8 per cent or 572 miles are King's Highways.

Due to the fact that the highways link all the major centres with each other and with the large, nearby metropolitan areas of Toronto, Hamilton and London, this category of roads carries the highest traffic volumes and consequently demands the greatest attention and expenditures in the form of maintenance, modernization, traffic safety devices, etc.

For the fiscal year 1963-64 the Province allocated $5.7 million to expenditures on roads in the Region and in addition provided the various municipalities with $5.9 million in subsidies. Major projects undertaken in recent years include the

Preston-Eastwood section of the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway (Hwy. 401), the completion of a new structure across the Maitland River in the Town of Harriston, resulting in a noticeable improvement in traffic safety, the opening of the Maitland River crossover in Goderich on September 17, 1962, and a $560,000 rebuilding program of Highway 4 between Exeter and Centralia.

The impact of Highway 401 on the eastern part of the Region is vividly illustrated by recent changes in traffic densities. The Morriston-Fergus section of Highway 6, for example, showed an annual average daily traffic volume of 3,165 vehicles in 1959 which grew to 4,300 vehicles in 1963, an increase of more than 35 per cent. Highway 8 between Preston and Kitchener carried a 1959 average daily traffic volume of 8,500 while in 1963 a vehicle load of 12,900 was recorded. Other highways in the Kitchener-Waterloo-Galt-Guelph area show similar trends and it can therefore be expected that this part of the Region will be the subject of intensive studies and work projects aimed at maintaining road capacity proportionate with ever increasing utilization.

The Region's section of Highway 401 itself carried an average of 12,450 vehicles per day during 1963. Although this number will undoubtedly grow substantially in the near future when the Highway 4-Tilbury part will be open to the public, the highway's capacity is such that no major problems need to be expected for at least a decade. If the local road system is suitably adapted to absorb the traffic flow from Highway 401, it can be expected that this new, high-volume access to the Region will prove to be a boon to the economy rather than a problem child for local traffic.

Other highways in the Region which have recorded above average growth in utilization are mainly those accommodating the ever expanding number of commuters to the urban centres and those leading to recreational areas such as the shores of Lake Huron. Highway 85 connecting Kitchener-Waterloo with suburban areas such as St. Jacobs and Elmira, a distance of 7.5 miles, shows a traffic density growth of nearly 66 per cent over the 1957-1963 interval. The annual average daily traffic carried by Highway 83 which leads to the camping, cottage and beach area centring around Grand Bend, increased from 715 to 962 vehicles over the same six-year period, an increment of 35 per cent, while Highway 86, another major traffic route to Lake Huron's recreational facilities, recorded a growth of 65 per cent. In comparison, it is estimated that traffic volumes in the Province as a whole are growing by roughly five per cent per annum.

In order to facilitate traffic movement the Department of Highways, in addition to the aforementioned construction and maintenance projects, has introduced a two-way radio system to the Region, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency in communications necessary for speedy work completions and for minimum delays in traffic flow through the rapid reporting of accidents. Continuous improvements in traffic safety devices include the installation of eleven 400-watt mercury vapour units for the New Hamburg By-pass of Highways 7 and 8.

Several of the Region's municipalities have sponsored major studies of present traffic conditions and future needs for street and parking facilities. The integration

of these master plans with the development of the network of roads and highways will place the Region in an even better position to offer rapid transportation of people, goods and services, so essential to the development of the modern economy.

### TRUCKING

The Region's extensive and excellent system of roads and highways has contributed in no small manner to the development of trucking operations as a most important method of transportation for goods and materials. The services of no less than thirty companies assure the Region's business establishments of rapid access to all centres within Ontario, while eleven establishments provide interprovincial trucking facilities and five firms connect the Region directly with the United States. In addition, numerous enterprises specialize in short-haul operations between points of the King's Highways.

Kitchener is served by thirty-one companies, Guelph by twenty-four, Galt by twenty-two, Preston and Waterloo by twenty, and Stratford by thirteen trucking firms. The majority of these enterprises hold a variety of licences and thus are able to provide multiple services.

Some of the larger carriers in the Region include McAnally Freightways which maintains seven branch offices and serves an additional 15 points, Argosy Carriers Ltd. with two branch offices and five call stations, Husband Transport Ltd. with two branch offices and six other points served and Inter-City Truck Lines Ltd. and Kingsway Transports Ltd. both with one terminal, as well as service to five and ten additional points respectively. A special place in the Region's truck transportation system is occupied by Listowel Transport Lines Ltd. which started operations about 30 years ago as a strictly local venture and now serves 90 points, including 21 branches and call stations, located mainly in and nearby the Region with a modern fleet of some 200 units.

### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

The ever growing popularity of the motor vehicle as an independent means of transportation is well illustrated by the fact that the percentage increase in the number of passenger cars registered over the period 1952-63 was twice as high as the population's rate of expansion during the decade of the fifties. The growing importance of the station wagon as an alternative or addition to the passenger car or the commercial vehicle is evidenced by the fact that "dual purpose" vehicles, most of which are station wagons, registered a 12.2 per cent increase from 1962 to 1963, while the number of passenger and commercial vehicles grew by 1.9 and 5.0 per cent respectively.

The total number of vehicles registered in 1963 was 137,114, 2.9 per cent higher than in the previous year and about 20 per cent more than in 1956. The growth of passenger, commercial and dual purpose vehicles was, respectively, 13, 16 and 275 per cent over the seven-year period, 1956-63. In 1963, passenger cars accounted for 78 per cent of the total, commercial vehicles for 16 per cent, while dual purpose vehicles accounted for the remaining 6 per cent.

## WATER TRANSPORTATION

Since the Region's shoreline is the shortest in the Province and an absence of major canals or navigable river systems preclude the existence of a significant inland water transportation network, the importance of this mode of transport is limited to activities in the Region's one major commercial harbour at Goderich.

A $700,000 dredging program carried out over the last few years has resulted in an over-all harbour depth of 23 feet and the removal of Ship Island, previously a serious obstacle to convenient vessel movement. The improvement in cargo handling and storage facilities will undoubtedly lead to an intensification of harbour activities.

Traditionally, Goderich has been a storage and distribution point for grains and grain products entering Ontario from Western Canada. Until recently, these commodities constituted the bulk of all cargo handled. For storage purposes during the winter months as many as 35 barges can be accommodated in the harbour.

A drastic change in the composition of commodities was brought about by production from the rock salt mine in 1960. Whereas in 1959 salt accounted for only 5.7 per cent of total cargo loaded and unloaded in both coastwise and foreign shipping, by 1963 this proportion had grown to about 47 per cent.

The traditional relation of foreign and coastwise shipping has also been disrupted over the past few years. In 1957, the volume of cargo handled in coastwise shipping was about seven

CARGO HANDLED AT GODERICH HARBOUR
1959 AND 1963

1959 TOTAL 601,754 TONS




| | % |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 41 |
| Barley | 22 |
| Oats | 14 |
| Corn | 5 |
| Salt | 6 |
| Coal & Petroleum Products | 6 |
| Other Freight | 6 |

1963 TOTAL 891,209 TONS




| | % |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 22 |
| Barley | 13 |
| Oats | 10 |
| Corn | 5 |
| Salt | 47 |
| Coal & Petroleum Products | 2 |
| Other Freight | 1 |




*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.*

View of the Harbour at Goderich.

and one-half times as much as that in foreign shipping; six years later foreign cargo represented 28.4 per cent of the total volume loaded and unloaded.

The same trend is reflected in the actual number of ships arriving and departing. Whereas in 1959 thirty-three vessels arrived and departed in international seaborne shipping, representing a net registered tonnage of 87,986, the year 1963 witnessed an increase to 85 vessels for a total of 259,852 registered net tons. On the other hand, coastwise shipping in terms of vessels and tonnage remained virtually stable over the same period.

It can be expected that, in conjunction with further expansion of production facilities at the Sifto mine, Goderich harbour will continue to enhance its importance to the Region's economy.

### AIR TRANSPORTATION

Although the Region does not count any major airports within its boundaries, Toronto and London are sufficiently close-by to offer rapid connections with all major centres on the Continent and overseas. Both Toronto International and London airports are about 50 miles from the Kitchener-Waterloo area and can be reached conveniently via Highway 401.

Private aircraft can find accommodation and service at a number of smaller airfields located at strategic points throughout the Region. At Goderich, Sky Harbour Air Services Ltd. operates three turf runways with a longest usable area of 3,800 feet. The airport is fully equipped to render all services associated with air transportation, including customs facilities. The airport is utilized by the managing company for training and charter service purposes, by individuals and business enterprises from the area for their private and corporate aircraft, as well as by a great many tourists during the summer months. Technical features include runway lighting and a non-directional beacon with associated instrument approach.

Kitchener's airport is operated by the Waterloo-Wellington Airport Commission representing the municipalities of Kitchener, Waterloo, Guelph and Preston. Landing and take-off facilities consist of two asphalt runways, measuring 3,700 and 4,100 feet respectively. Two flying clubs which also offer charter services are based at this airfield, while numerous companies and private aircraft owners also make extensive use of the available facilities. Specialized services include customs and runway lighting; a non-directional radio beacon is being installed.

Other airports are located at Guelph, Stratford and Elmira. The first with a turf strip of which 1,665 feet is licensed, is used primarily for training and charter purposes and offers accommodation for private aircraft. Two airstrips in Stratford, 2,000 and 2,200 feet in length respectively, have fairly limited operations at present. However, plans for one of the airports which was only developed a few years ago, include the construction of a second runway and the installation of runway lighting—a development which would be consistent with Stratford's steady growth and of great benefit to its expanding business activities.

The most recent airport in the Region is located at Elmira and is owned and operated by Motivair Ltd., manufacturers of car and truck mufflers. At present it is being used exclusively for the company's aircraft but aircraft leasing and service and related activities are slated for the future. The turf landing strip is 2,450 feet long and partially equipped with runway lights.

The fact that a relatively small manufacturing establishment makes a considerable investment in order to secure its future transportation needs is an indication that progressive business management is certainly not restricted to the Region's larger enterprises.

In addition to the above civilian airports, the RCAF base located at Centralia is of significance to the area's economy in that the payroll of the personnel employed at the base is, to a large extent, expended on goods and services obtained from local business and merchandising establishments.

## COMMUNICATIONS

A growing demand for the most rapid and extensive communications services available, characteristic of a progressive economy, has not failed to have its effect upon the Region. Instantaneous transmission of information is available through telephone, telegraph, teletype, radio and television, while numerous publications, including five daily newspapers, provide the Region with news and comments of both general and specialized interest.

### TELEPHONES

The Region's total number of telephones in 1963 stood at an estimated 146,200 representing a 69 per cent increment over 1952. The vast majority of these—about nine out of every ten telephones are owned and operated by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada which has steadily increased its share of the market by expanding its own exchanges as well as by purchasing independent systems. In 1963, the Bell Telephone's network comprised about 133,200 units or five per cent more than in the previous year.

The independent systems, although witnessing a slow but steady decline in the number of companies operating, show a tendency towards larger networks among the remaining enterprises. The Hay Municipal Telephone System, for example, whose number of stations stood at 1,194 in 1952, had 1,679 telephones in service by 1963. Similarly, the Wilmot Municipal Telephone System saw its system grow from 502 to 1,100 units over the same period.

A number of independent systems ceased to operate and were taken over by larger systems because the number of subscribers proved insufficient to generate the revenue needed for the financing of modern and efficient service methods. The Mount Forest, Wellington and Grey Telephone Co. Ltd. in Mount Forest and the North Easthope Municipal Telephone System in Shakespeare were sold to and integrated with the Bell Telephone System in 1961 and 1962 respectively.

## RADIO AND TELEVISION

Six radio stations and two television stations, all privately owned, provide the Region with a wide variety of information and entertainment. Their broadcasts can be received in virtually every household, since, according to the 1961 Census, 86 per cent of all occupied dwellings within the Region were equipped with at least one television receiving set, while the comparable figure for radios is estimated to be as high as 98 per cent.

### OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS, SELECTED URBAN CENTRES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Total Occupied Dwellings | Occupied Dwellings with Television Receivers | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % of Total Dwellings |
| Galt | 7,876 | 7,125 | 90.5 |
| Goderich | 1,939 | 1,621 | 83.6 |
| Guelph | 10,770 | 9,667 | 89.8 |
| Kitchener | 20,598 | 18,588 | 90.2 |
| Preston | 3,179 | 2,910 | 91.5 |
| Stratford | 5,971 | 5,477 | 91.7 |
| Waterloo | 5,558 | 4,985 | 89.7 |

Radio stations are established in all four counties at Wingham, Stratford, Galt, Kitchener and Guelph. Kitchener which has two broadcasting centres, also is the location for the Region's only F.M. broadcasting station.

In addition, there are two television stations, namely in Wingham and Kitchener. The former is rather unique in Ontario television broadcasting, in that it concentrates heavily on items of strongly local interest and draws on amateur talent from Wingham and its surrounding, mostly rural, areas for many of its programs.

## PRESS

Five daily newspapers are published in the Region: the Stratford Beacon-Herald, the Galt Reporter, the Kitchener Record, the Guelph Mercury and the Guelph Guardian. Twenty-six weekly publications such as the Goderich Signal-Star, the Hespeler Herald, the Listowel Banner and the Erin Advocate, cater to the demand for more locally oriented news and comment.

Publications serving specialized professional interests include Galt's Hospital Pharmacist, and two magazines issued in Guelph, the Canadian Veterinary Journal and the Shorthorn News. In addition, the University of Guelph publishes the OAC Review during the academic year.

# Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

The Region's construction industry experienced a notable expansion over the 1953-1963 period as reflected in the value of building permits which rose by $33.2 million to reach a total of $71.1 million in 1963. At the time of the last decennial census better than six per cent of the Region's labour force was employed in the industry.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 AND 1963

| | 1953 | | 1963 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $000's | % of Total | $000's | % of Total | % Change 1963/1953 |
| Residential | 21,467 | 56.6 | 34,143 | 48.0 | 59.0 |
| Industrial | 9,503 | 25.1 | 7,919 | 11.1 | —16.7 |
| Commercial | 3,060 | 8.1 | 11,178 | 15.7 | 265.3 |
| Institutional and Government | 3,386 | 8.9 | 17,841 | 25.1 | 426.9 |
| Other | 510 | 1.3 | — | — | — |
| **Total, Region** | 37,926 | 100.0 | 71,081 | 100.0 | 87.4 |

Construction in the institutional and government and commercial sectors has been rising more rapidly than in the other sectors, and between 1953 and 1963, these categories recorded increases of 427 per cent and 265 per cent, respectively. Over the same period, permits for residential construction increased 59.1 per cent, while industrial permits recorded a decrease of 16.7 per cent. In 1962 and 1963, considerable strength was exhibited in the residential and institutional and government categories as building permits issued in each category were up substantially over previous years. Residential construction totalled $34.1 million in 1963 compared with $21.5 million in 1953, while permits for institutional and government buildings totalled $17.8 million compared with $3.4 million in 1953. Almost three-quarters of total building permits issued in 1963 were registered in the Kitchener Urban Area (including Waterloo, Galt, Preston, Hespeler and other areas), while almost $8 million was recorded in Guelph and $2.8 million in Stratford.

In most years, residential construction accounted for well over one-half of the total—48 per cent in 1963—despite the upsurge in institutional and government construction. The number of dwelling units started in the Region in centres of 5,000 population and over in 1963 was much greater than in the previous year, and totalled 3,005 compared with 2,005 in 1962. Over 87 per cent of these starts were made in the Kitchener Urban Area. The number of dwelling units completed in 1963 was 2,158 compared with 2,140 in the previous year. Under the Federal-Provincial Partnership Plan, several housing projects were initiated, including a 20-unit, $235,500 project at Palmerston, and a 10-unit, $135,000 project at Listowel. In 1963, a 52-unit project was completed in Galt.

A substantial part of government and institutional projects in the Region can be attributed to the large expansion programs which have been undertaken by universities. At the University of Guelph, the $4.8 million construction program

underway includes a breeders' service building, a pathogen-free pig unit, a poultry and virology building, and a chemistry and microbiology building. In May, 1965, the University announced a new $100 million building program to be completed by 1980. A $4 million building program was completed at Waterloo Lutheran University in 1963, and future projects for the University include a library as well as a science and administration building. The University of Waterloo also has a large construction plan in progress, including a $3.5 million chemistry and biology building, while similar outlays over the next few years are estimated at $7.9 million. As well, some 840 acres of land were recently purchased by the University to meet future expansion needs; 107 acres will be transferred to the Grand Valley Conservation Authority for the development of a dam site and conservation park.

A large project of the Ontario Department of Public Works is the Ontario Hospital School for mentally retarded patients in Palmerston. The two stages presently underway will cost an estimated $4 million. In Guelph, an $837,500 abattoir is to be added to the facilities of the Ontario Reformatory.

An indication of industrial and commercial construction activity can be found in reports of the Engineering Services Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour, which lists approvals of projects valued at over $100,000. In the first six months of the 1964-65 fiscal year period, total approvals in the Region of $7.7 million more than equalled approval values for the whole of the preceding fiscal year. The major areas of activity indicated in these reports were Kitchener, Stratford, Guelph, Waterloo and Galt.

In Kitchener, Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited have purchased a 60-acre site in the Industrial Park for the erection of a $6.5 million plant to be developed in three stages, and Fairview Shopping Centres Ltd. have constructed an $8 million shopping centre at the east end of the City. Another large project recently completed in Kitchener was a 475-bed addition to St. Mary's General Hospital. In Guelph, the Canadian General Electric Company Limited intends to expand its facilities for testing high voltage equipment.

Of the Region's 100,883 occupied dwellings in 1961, the single detached dwelling was by far predominant and comprised over 77 per cent of the total. Apartments and flats ranked second with 16.2 per cent of the total—a slightly higher percentage of the total than in 1951. The number of occupied dwellings increased by 27.7 per cent since 1951. The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in the Region is higher than that for the Province as a whole (70.5 per cent) and rose from 74.1 per cent of the total in 1951 to 76.4 per cent in 1961. Tenant-occupied dwellings accounted for 23.6 per cent of the aggregate. Only 4.3 per cent of total occupied dwellings were in need of major repair. The average number of rooms per dwelling was 6.0 in 1961, a slight drop from 6.3 in 1961, but above the Ontario average of 5.5.

The number of dwellings with modern living conveniences rose substantially over the 1951-1961 period. Over 88 per cent had hot and cold running water compared with 60 per cent in 1951, while furnace heating was found in 83 per cent of

the homes. However, oil heating was predominant where coal or wood was used a decade ago. The use of gas has increased and was found in 10 per cent of the Region's dwellings in 1961. A very high percentage (97.5 per cent) now have refrigeration facilities, while 18.3 per cent report home freezers, one of the most recent appliances introduced for home use. Television sets were found in 86.4 per cent of homes and 79.3 per cent reported at least one passenger car. In Waterloo County, 17.7 per cent of home occupants possessed two or more automobiles.

# Trade

The manufactured goods of the Mid-Western Ontario Region are marketed across Canada but are aimed in particular at the highly industrialized and urbanized areas of Southern Ontario. A favourable geographic location and the availability of adequate transportation facilities are key factors in the Region's trade. Its manufactured goods, which include a great diversity of products in the foods and beverages, textiles, electrical products, metal products and rubber products lines, are within easy access of large consumer and industrial markets by road, rail and air. Exports do not account for a significant share of manufactured goods marketed although some industries are attempting to develop in this direction.

Mineral products—chiefly salt, cement and structural materials—are also marketed primarily in Southern Ontario. The shipping trade in Goderich harbour has risen substantially owing to the transport of rock salt by boat to other ports on the Great Lakes. Over one-half of this shipping was for Canadian ports, and the remainder chiefly for markets in the United States. Total loadings of salt were 418,717 tons in 1963 compared with 243,358 tons in 1960. The harbour is also a storage and distribution point for grains from Western Canada. Unloadings of wheat, barley, oats and grain products totalled 445,179 tons in 1963, down somewhat from the total in 1960. Petroleum products and bituminous coal are also unloaded at Goderich.

As the Region's industries are largely secondary industries, most raw materials are brought in from outside the Region, with the exception of those for the foods and beverages industries, which are supplied by local agricultural producers. Iron and steel products are imported from the United States and shipped from other areas in Ontario, and the textile, leather and rubber products industries import cotton, leather and rubber from the United States and other parts of the world.

A rising population together with growing disposable incomes have contributed to an increase in retail trade in the Region which in 1961 amounted to over $334 million compared with approximately $255 million ten years earlier.

Significant factors contributing to a flourishing retail trade in the Region are the diversification of the industrial base, which provides a large measure of income stability, and the prosperity of the agricultural economy. In 1962, the farm cash income at nearly $162 million was estimated as the second highest of the Ontario economic regions.

RETAIL TRADE BY COUNTY, 1961

| | Stores | Sales |
|---|---|---|
| | No. | ($000's) |
| Huron | 599 | 40,241 |
| Perth | 614 | 52,454 |
| Waterloo | 1,446 | 171,125 |
| Wellington | 831 | 70,372 |
| **Total, Region** | 3,490 | 334,192 |
| Ontario | 52,157 | 6,206,685 |
| Region as % of Ontario | 6.7 | 5.4 |

Over one-half of the Region's retail trade is transacted in Waterloo County, and of the total almost 27 per cent consisted of food sales. Automotive sales (including garage and service station sales, as well as automotive dealer sales) contribute the largest portion—33 per cent of total retail sales. In the 1951 to 1961 period, the largest percentage increases were recorded in the urban centres of Kitchener, Waterloo, Clinton, Galt, Goderich, Guelph and New Hamburg.

Other factors which bear favourably on the Region's retail merchandising activities are the R.C.A.F. Stations located at Clinton and Centralia which are especially significant to Huron County, and the tourist trade of the Lake Huron shore, particularly at Goderich, Grand Bend and Bayfield. In the Stratford area, the annual flow of visitors to the Shakespearean Festival brings about marked increases in retail and hotel trade, and several motels have been built on the outskirts of the City to meet the demand for accommodation.

A substantial portion of retail trade is accounted for by supermarket chains and department stores. Loblaw Groceterias Co., Limited operates seven supermarkets throughout the Region, Dominion Stores Limited operates eleven, and Steinberg's Limited, four stores. Most of these retail outlets are in Kitchener, Galt, and Guelph. The T. Eaton Co. Limited operates two branch stores, one heavy goods store and nine catalogue sales offices, while Simpsons-Sears Limited operates one retail store, eleven catalogue sales offices and seven commission agencies. Other retail outlets are the chain stores of the F. W. Woolworth Co. Limited and S. S. Kresge Company Limited—the former has seven and the latter five outlets located in the Region.

# Tourist Trade

The Mid-Western Ontario Region with its wooded rolling countryside has many interesting features which offer a wide variety of cultural and tourist attractions. Historical sites, educational facilities, drama and music, scenic beauty and outdoor activities together combine to attract thousands of visitors annually and, consequently, draw considerable sums of money from the vacationing public. Although the tourist industry is not a major factor in the Region's economy at present, it is an important source of income for many of the Region's residents.

Numerous sites and structures commemorate early historical events in Ontario and attract large numbers of sightseers to the Region. An inherent characteristic of many of the cities and towns in Mid-Western is the abundance of early architecture.

Waterloo County was first settled around 1800 by German-speaking pioneers and to this day retains much of the distinguishing atmosphere of these early immigrants. This area has many first class examples of early architecture and visitors interested in early traditions and mannerisms find much here to attract them. The Kitchener City Hall in the Greek Revival style and Knox Church in the Gothic Revival style in Galt are among the best examples in Ontario. Preston is also noted for its many houses of early authentic architecture. Smaller centres in the county such as Blair, Conestogo, Bridgeport, New Hamburg and Petersburg have examples of early 19th century houses, inns and barns as well.

Kitchener is famous as the birthplace of William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister of Canada for twenty-three years. The Federal Government has restored "Woodside", his childhood home, and made it into a national memorial. The Waterloo County Museum in the Kitchener-Waterloo area is also visited annually by many tourists. In Waterloo Park tourists will discover Waterloo's first school house built in 1820 and, in Doon, the Pioneer Memorial Tower of the county's first settlers. Another attraction here is the Ontario Pioneer Community, a reconstructed country village recreating the atmosphere of 100 years ago and dedicated to the memory of early settlers who developed this part of Ontario.

Historical events can be traced to other parts of the Region as well. Guelph, known as Canada's Royal City, was founded in 1827 by John Galt who named it in honour of the royal family. It was first settled by the Canada Company and became the company's local headquarters. The former homes of John McLean, the famed explorer and author, and Col. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields", are among the many old stone buildings in the City. Fergus has also many examples of the unadorned stone buildings preferred in those days and is well known to tourists as the site of the Annual Highland Games.

Landmarks reminiscent of a variety of historical occurrences are found throughout the Region. The Rockwood Academy for boys established in Rockwood in 1850, the burying ground of Dr. William Dunlop who assisted John Galt in opening up the Huron Tract and founded Goderich in 1827, the last covered wooden bridge in Ontario which spans the Upper Grand River at West Montrose, and the birthplace in Baden of Sir Adam Beck who founded Ontario's public hydro-electric




*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.*

The only remaining covered bridge in Ontario at West Montrose, Waterloo County.

power system, are all marked. Plaques commemorating the founders of Guelph, Kitchener, Galt, Fergus and Elora, to name but a few, have been erected throughout the Region.

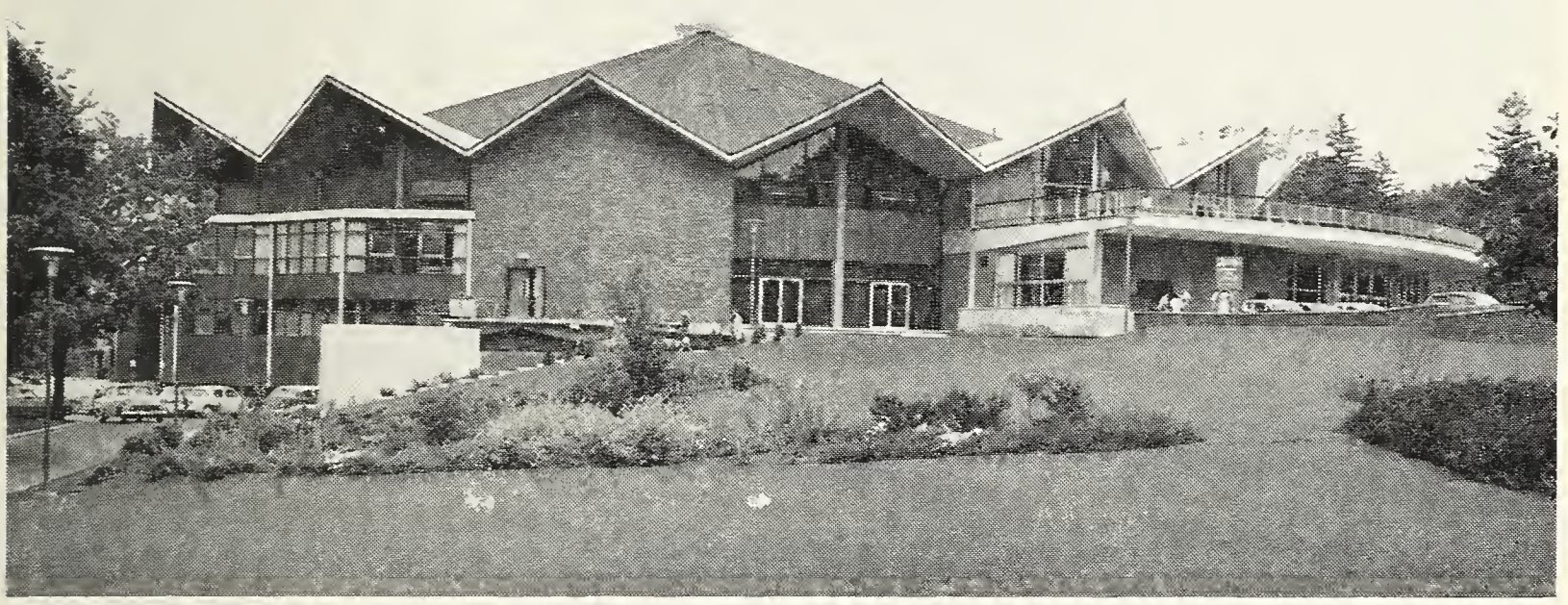
The University of Guelph which embodies the Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College and Macdonald Institute enjoys world-wide reputation as an educational centre. This complex is supported by the Provincial Government and occupys one of the most beautiful campuses in Canada. The Ontario Agricultural College was established in 1874 and is now the largest of its kind in the British Commonwealth. Some 60,000 people visit the College annually and tours of its barns, gardens and greenhouses are arranged for visitors. The Ontario Veterinary College was founded in 1862 in Toronto and moved to Guelph in 1922. It is the oldest veterinary college in North America. Together these institutions have more than 1,500 acres of experimental crop and pasture land.

Stratford, named after Shakespeare's birthplace, is another centre commanding an international reputation. Being the home of the famed Shakespearean Festival Theatre which was established here in 1953, the City is a popular and flourishing tourist area during the summer months. The Festival had its beginning in a tent-theatre which was constructed in the large park bordering the Avon River. In this manner, a Shakespearean Festival was born utilizing the significance of the City's name and its favourable location on the banks of the Avon.

Sufficient funds were raised through contributions from private citizens, business firms, organizations and governments to construct the tent and get the Festival underway. The focal point of the theatre was and still is to this day a platform stage modernizing the Greek and Elizabethan theatres. In 1955 a financial campaign was launched to construct a permanent theatre over the existing amphitheatre. The new theatre, a circular multi-levelled airconditioned structure, is renowned and features primarily Shakespearean drama, operas and musicals. Total seating capacity in the theatre is 2,258. Built beside the Avon River during the winter of 1956-57 it cost a little over $2 million and more than a thousand donors, ranging from individuals to foundations and governments, contributed. In June,

1963, a new campaign was begun to raise $750,000 for the purpose of purchasing a theatre in the downtown area of Stratford. Plans for this second playhouse are indicative of the Festival's success and the need for expanding activities.

In the summer of 1953 about 68,000 people attended the Festival's first season. Since 1953 attendance has increased to about 300,000 while revenues from ticket sales have risen from $206,000 to approximately $1 million in 1963. The season, however, has now been extended to sixteen weeks. The Shakespearean Festival, a non-profit organization, is supported annually by the Canada Council. Production costs for the performances in 1963 amounted to about $730,000.



*Courtesy — Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada.*

The Festival Theatre at Stratford, Ontario.

The Festival has become a source of income for many residents of Stratford. Supplementing hotel services and those provided by motels, several of which have been constructed within the city limits and in surrounding areas, some 300 home-owners offer accommodation to overnight guests. Approximately 36,000 overnight guests are accommodated every season. Dining-room facilities are also increasing in number. Other changes can been seen in the specialty shops which have developed recently. Estimated tourist-spending in the City is some $2 million, exclusive of box office receipts.

The Stratford Festival has increased economic and industrial activity indirectly as well. For example, the number of taxis and the number of gas stations have more than trebled since 1953. About thirty new industries have located in the City employing some 2,240 people. The Festival itself is run by a Board of Governors and employs a permanent staff of about 40 persons. During the season the people on payroll increases to as many as 450.

Although thousands of tourists and many international celebrities visit Stratford annually, the City still retains its natural charm and small-town tranquillity. The

one hundred and seventy-five acres of natural parkland flanking the Avon River are partly responsible for this unique atmosphere. Since 1904 the Stratford Parks Board has had a difficult task developing the park area mainly because of the lack of financial support. Now it has developed into a popular picnic site with a Shakespeare Memorial Garden. Stratford's swans can be seen on the waters of the river and their history dates back to the early 1920's when the Parks Board purchased a flock of the graceful birds. They are symbolic of the Shakespearean Festival as Shakespeare himself was called the "Swan of Avon".

Persons looking for an outdoor vacation will find beach resorts, conservation areas, parks and camping grounds to visit throughout this picturesque Region. The most extensive recreation area is found on the Lake Huron beaches. Huron County, bordered on one side by Lake Huron which Champlain called "la douce mer", has a beautiful shoreline with safe and clean beaches. Goderich in particular is a popular vacation area with beach resources available to residents' and tourists' summer recreation. Bayfield is another summer resort on this lake and the second oldest settlement in Huron County. Grand Bend, one of Ontario's finest beach resorts on Lake Huron, has excellent tourist accommodation and features a popular amusement park and regular band concerts during the summer season.



*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.*

Feeding swans on the Avon River, Stratford



*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.*

The Grand River and Elora Gorge at Elora, Wellington County.

Inland lakes and rivers have picnic areas with fishing and swimming facilities as well. Belwood and Conestogo Lakes, created by Conservation Authority dams, cater mostly to cottage owners while smaller areas are available to the public. Puslinch Lake and other smaller lakes, in the main, resemble these conditions. The Elora Gorge, a miniature Grand Canyon, is an attractive area with tourists and canoeing is a popular sport. Fishermen will find good trout streams in the Region, while hunters will enjoy the Lake Luther marsh with its abundance of wild fowl.

Recreational facilities in the way of conservation areas and camping parks accommodate thousands of tourists annually. Although park areas have expanded and increased in number during recent years, the rate of expansion has not matched the increasing number of people wishing to use these facilities.

Conservation Authorities of the Ausable, Maitland, Saugeen, Upper Thames and Grand Rivers are aware of the potentialities in their respective valleys and

operate conservation areas in these districts. The largest of these parks is the 400-acre Elora Conservation Area operated by the Grand Valley Conservation Authority. The 200-acre Rockwood Conservation Area on the Eramosa River is also operated by the same Conservation Authority. The Ausable River Conservation Authority operates 77 acres of parkland at Exeter while the Upper Thames Conservation Authority operates four parks in the Region three of which are located near St. Mary's and one in Stratford. The Saugeen Valley and Maitland Conservation Authorities maintain two parks at Mount Forest and one in Gorrie respectively. The Grand River Conservation Commission operates one park at Fergus.

A number of parks are maintained by municipalities but the Department of Lands and Forests does not operate any parks in the Region. One of the largest parks operated by a municipality in this area is the 122-acre Waterloo Park in the centre of the City. The City of Kitchener also operates five parks which range from 7 to 86 acres in size. Guelph maintains six parks and here the largest is 100 acres. Many park areas in the Region are privately operated. The largest of these is 400 acres and is situated outside of Mount Forest. The 170-acre camp on Belwood Lake near Fergus and the 110-acre recreation area outside of Goderich are two more examples of privately owned and operated park areas.

The constant improvement and expansion in tourist establishments and transportation also contribute to enhance the tourist trade in the Region. In fact, an efficient network of roads and highways is an essential requirement to the tourist industry. Traffic density on the Region's 7,000 miles of roads and highways is one of the highest in the Province. In particular, utilization of highways leading to tourist areas in Mid-Western show an above average growth rate in the 1957-63 period. Highway 86 leading to recreational facilities on Lake Huron recorded an increase of 702 to 1,155 vehicles per day over the six year interval. This is a 65 per cent increase in the annual average daily traffic while Highway 83 carrying vehicles bound for Lake Huron's summer resorts reported a 35 per cent increase over the same period. These traffic volumes are significant and more so when compared with the estimated 5 per cent annual increase in the Province as a whole.

In addition to a good system of roads and highways, water and air transportation is also available to tourists. Goderich, being the major harbour in the Region, is a legal port-of-entry for visitors from other countries. Although no principal airports are located in the Region several small airfields accommodate private aircraft. During the summer months many tourists are serviced by the Goderich and Stratford airfields. Plans for new developments in all phases of transportation are being undertaken continuously and will add to the comfort and convenience of travellers in Mid-Western.

Tourist establishments in 1963 numbered slightly over 200 (including the Village of Grand Bend) with some 3,750 rental units capable of accommodating close to 9,650 persons. About 40 per cent of the establishments were hotels while motels represented 30 per cent of the total. In the last decade there has been a significant

change in the structure of tourist accommodation in the Region. While the number of hotels has remained fairly stable since 1953, motels have recorded a more than fivefold growth and simultaneously increased the number of motel units by more than ten and a half times the original figure. The relative cost advantage and greater convenience of this type of accommodation to the transient tourist account largely for this increase. The overall number of rental units in the Region has recorded a 45 per cent increase over the 1953-63 period. About 67 per cent of the establishments now operate on an all-year basis while some 38 per cent hold liquor licences.

The tourist industry as it stands now is firmly established in the Region and it continues to expand at a steady pace. Personal disposable income is steadily rising while at the same time the work week is becoming shorter in many industries. As a result, more leisure time is available to people and as personal income rises travel expenditures will increase. The Mid-Western Ontario Region with its many attractions will, undoubtedly, continue to draw tourists and share in the income generated by this thriving industry.

# Counties and Municipalities

## HURON COUNTY

*Huron County,* named after the native Indian tribe which French explorers called "les hures", was, originally, a part of the Huron Tract, a million acres of land which was purchased from the British Government by the Canada Company in the 1820's. Settlement of Huron County commenced when the Company began operations and established Goderich on the Lake Huron shore. The Maitland River drains the more northern portion of the County, while the southern portion is drained by the Ausable and Bayfield Rivers.

The County is 1,295 square miles in area—in size the largest in the Region but in population (53,805) the smallest. It has a mainly agricultural economy, but in recent years has become one of Canada's main sources of salt. Farm land occupies over 92 per cent of the total land area of the County, and the rural population comprises over 66 per cent of the total. Most of the urban population lives in small centres; Goderich is the largest community with a population of 6,411.




In 1961, there were 5,052 farms in the County and of these 4,358 were classified as commercial farms. Most of the commercial farms are engaged primarily in raising livestock, while approximately 16 per cent are dairy farms, and over 10 per cent are classified as mixed farms. Livestock and poultry on the County's farms in 1963 were valued at over $35 million; the value of cattle alone was almost $29 million. In the 1953-63 period, cattle, hogs, and poultry on farms in Huron County increased substantially, and in 1963 the County had the largest number of cattle and poultry on farms of any county in Ontario. Most grain and fodder crops are fed to farm livestock within the County. Cash crops, including dry beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, and peas are grown in the southern townships. In 1961, almost 95 per cent of farms in Huron County were equipped with electric power, 86 per cent with tractors, 86 per cent with automobiles, 41 per cent with motor trucks and 42 per cent with milking machines.

The labour force of the County is engaged primarily in agriculture (34 per cent), and a fairly large segment (almost 15 per cent) is in public administration and defence—R.C.A.F. air stations are located at Clinton and Centralia. The manufacturing industries employ about 12 per cent of the labour force. There were 118 manufacturing establishments in 1961, with a total selling value of factory shipments of about $31.3 million. Almost one-half of this total was contributed by the foods and beverages industries. Wood products, furniture, and textile industries are scattered throughout the County. The Sifto Salt rock salt mine at Goderich, which began operations in 1960, has increased the labour force in the mining sector.

The tourist industry is important to the economy, and on the Lake Huron shore a string of summer cottages extends almost the full length of the County. The area provides recreational facilities for many from the metropolitan areas of Southern Ontario and from the United States.

Of the County's 14,786 occupied dwelling units in 1961, some 78 per cent were owner-occupied and almost 71 per cent were in good condition. Almost all homes have refrigeration facilities, 83 per cent have automobiles, 84 per cent television, and 20 per cent home freezers. The hot air furnace was found in about 68 per cent of the occupied dwellings in the County.

The Town of *Goderich* (6,411) is Huron's largest community, and is located on a high bluff above Lake Huron at the mouth of the Maitland River. The Town was chosen by John Galt as the western terminus of the Huron Road from Guelph, and was founded for the Canada Company by Dr. William Dunlop. It has an excellent commercial harbour, with shipping facilities for lake and ocean freighters. Harbour depth is now 23 ft. as a result of the recent dredging program. Traditionally, the harbour has been a storage and distribution point for grains and grain products from Western Canada; more recently, salt loadings have meant a large increase in the number of vessels and cargo handled in the harbour. Commercial fishing boats also operate out of Goderich harbour.

The Town is served by C.N.R. and C.P.R. transportation and express facilities, and a municipal airport—Sky Harbour Air Services Ltd., is fully equipped to render all services associated with air transport including customs, runway lighting, and non-directional beacon. Truck transportation is provided by four companies.

In 1963, the Ontario Government opened its first small regional psychiatric hospital just outside Goderich. Out-patient and day care services as well as in-patient services are provided. A 71-bed general hospital is located in the town proper.

The manufacturing establishments of Goderich produce about one-quarter of total factory shipments of the County, valued in 1961 at almost $8.2 million. The largest manufacturer is The Dominion Road Machinery Co. Limited, which specializes in motorized graders, while the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. of Canada,

Limited operates an ultra-modern plant on the outskirts of Goderich. In addition, there are small industries which produce metal and lumber products. In the summer months, Goderich has a very active tourist trade.

The Town of *Clinton,* with a population of 3,491, is the second largest centre in Huron County. It is 12 miles southeast of Goderich at the junction of Highways 4 and 8, and is served by the C.N.R. A number of small firms in the Town manufactured goods valued at over $3 million in 1961, including pianos, dairy products and pumps. The R.C.A.F. Radio School located nearby is important to general trade in Clinton.

*Wingham* (2,922) is situated on Highways 4 and 86, 22 miles north of Clinton, and is served by C.N.R. and C.P.R. passenger, freight and express services. In 1961, the Town's manufacturing establishments shipped goods valued at $5.3 million. Lloyd-Truax Ltd., manufacturers of doors and other wood products, is the largest firm in Wingham. Steel garage doors and sectional doors are produced by Berry Door Co., Ltd. Other products are furniture, dairy products, leather gloves, concrete and foundry goods. Radio station CKNX, and television station CKNX-TV are located in Wingham, and there is a 45-bed general hospital.

The Town of *Seaforth,* with a population of 2,255, located on Highway No. 8, 20 miles southeast of Goderich, has a number of small industries whose total shipments were valued at over $3 million in 1961. The largest company produces shoes. Other products from Seaforth include livestock feeds, dairy products, furniture, boilers and burners and sewer tile. The trade of the Clinton R.C.A.F. Station is important to the Seaforth economy.

*Exeter Town* (3,047) on Highways 4 and 83 is located in the southern part of the County where vegetables such as peas, white beans, and turnips are grown and processed in season. Canadian Canners, Limited process canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, jams and jellies. Other products are feeds, soft drinks, fertilizers and furniture. Waxed turnips are prepared for export markets. General trade from the R.C.A.F. Station at Centralia is also beneficial to Exeter.

Industries based on local agricultural produce are also located at *Blyth* (724), and *Hensall* (926), two villages on Highway No. 4. Flour and feeds, turkey and dairy goods and dried beans are products of these villages.

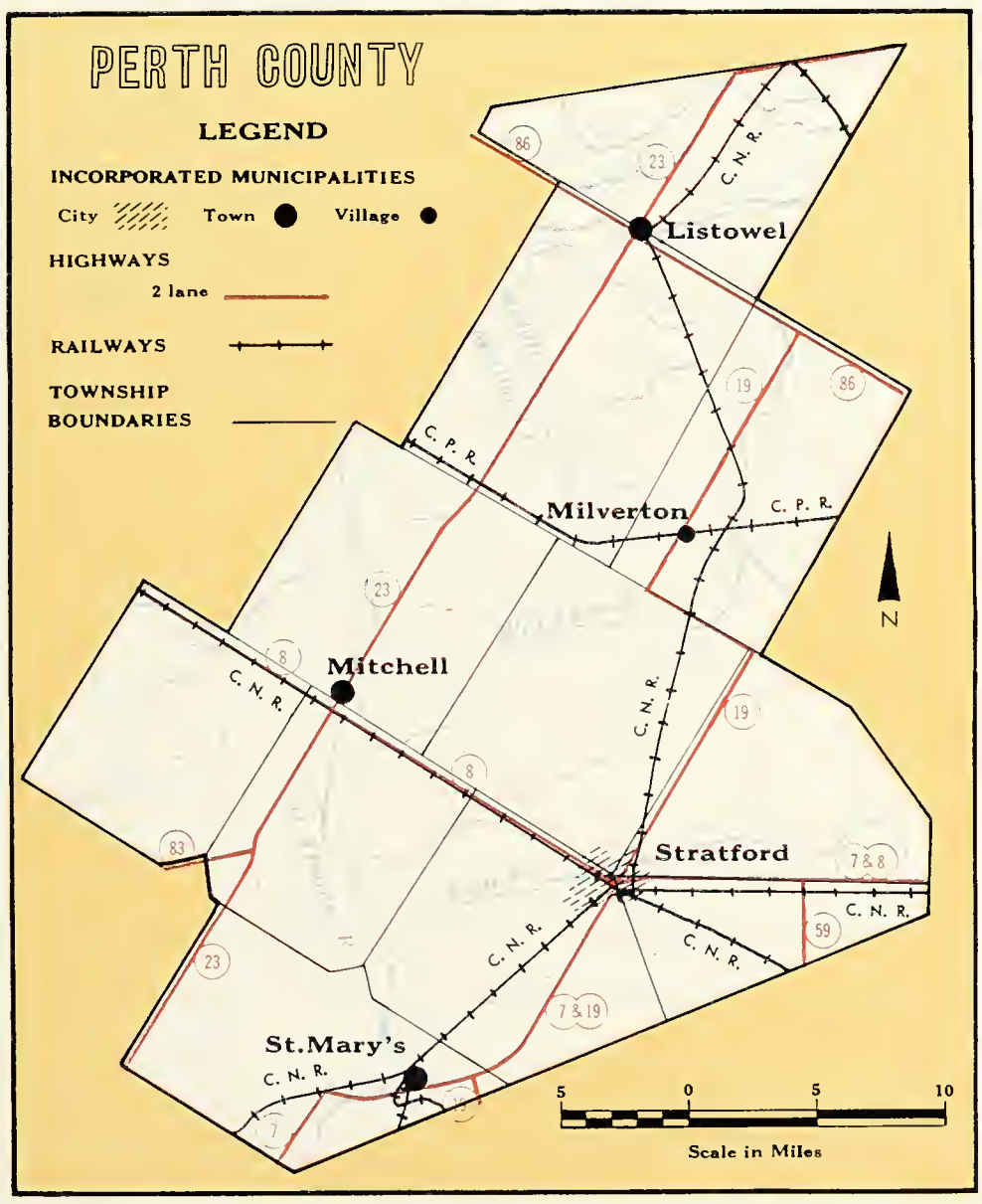
*Grand Bend** (892) on the county line between Lambton and Huron counties is a resort centre which attracts large numbers of summer vacationers. Located on an excellent beach at the mouth of the Ausable River on Lake Huron, "The Bend", as it is popularly known, has docking facilities for pleasure craft, and excellent retail and amusement facilities. It is, as well, a fishing port. One industry, Grand Bend Boat Works Ltd., is located in the Village.

*Grand Bend, although in Lambton County, is a member of the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association and has been included in this survey. Part of Stephen Township was detached from Huron County to form Grand Bend Village, Lambton County, June 24, 1951.

PERTH COUNTY

*Perth County* is located in the centre of the Western Ontario Peninsula, and occupies 840 square miles of generally level to sloping terrain very amenable to agricultural pursuits. Over 95 per cent of the land area of the County is devoted to farming. The County occupies part of the first land masses to emerge from the glacial age, and is a glacial till sheet underlain by Norfolk limestone. No minerals are found in the area, but considerable quantities of limestone are processed in the St. Mary's district. Most of the urban population is in the Stratford area—the home of the famous Shakespearean Festival of Canada, the County seat, and the main industrial centre of the County.

The County is drained by numerous streams with the exception of a portion of the central part. The southern and central portions are drained by the Avon River and creeks which are tributaries of the Thames River, while the northern parts are drained by the Nith and Maitland Rivers. About 50 per cent of the land, however, requires artificial drainage.




In 1961, the population of the County was 57,452, of which about 43 per cent was classified as rural population, and 57 per cent urban. Settlement of the County began in the early 1800's with a predominance of British settlers, although persons of German stock also moved in, and made their homes mainly in the Listowel, Stratford and Milverton districts. Part of the County was originally in the Huron Tract and settled under the Canada Company colonization scheme, while some settlers moved to Perth from Lanark County in Eastern Ontario. By 1881, the population had risen to 53,500, and while the 1911 Census showed a lower total (49,100), it gradually increased again to reach 57,452 in 1961. From 1951 to 1961, the population increased by nine per cent, well below the Provincial increase of 35.6 per cent, owing to the predominantly agricultural economy of the County, and the absence of substantial new industrial development. During the past ten years an appreciable number of Netherlands, Swiss and Danish immigrants have settled on farms in Perth County.

In 1961, there were 4,122 farms in Perth County, and the average area per farm was 124.0 acres. Both the number of farms and the land area under farms was smaller than in 1951. Of the 4,122 farms in the County, 3,679 were classified as commercial farms. The predominant type of farming is livestock, dairy and mixed farming. The County's commercial farms were classified by main product type as: cattle, hogs and sheep (59.6 per cent), dairying (24.6 per cent) and mixed farming (9.3 per cent). Perth County is the leading producer of hogs in Ontario and second (after Huron County) in the raising of poultry. The southern part of the County is well-known for its purebred beef and dairy herds, and next to Oxford County, Perth has the largest number of dairy cows in Ontario. The County is Ontario's largest producer of cheddar cheese, most of which goes to overseas markets. From 1953 to 1963 the production of cattle, hogs, and poultry rose substantially. Livestock and poultry on the County's farms in 1963 were valued at over $31 million—the value of cattle comprising over $24 million, hogs almost $5 million, and hens and chickens over $1 million. The main crops produced are cereal grains, hay and pasture which are utilized primarily as feed for livestock. In 1961, over 95 per cent of farms had electric power, almost 89 per cent had tractors, almost 86 per cent had automobiles, and 63 per cent had milking machines.

The manufacturing industries of Perth County produced goods valued at $98 million in 1961. A little over 37 per cent of this total was contributed by the foods and beverages industries, while about eight per cent was furniture and fixtures, and seven per cent was textile products. Stratford is the main industrial centre, producing rubber and metal products, furniture, textiles, luggage and meat products. Other products of the County are corrugated cardboard boxes, lawn mowers and agricultural machinery. Several dairies, cheese factories, milk processing plants and poultry processing plants are found in the County.

The labour force, which numbered 21,684 in 1961, was engaged primarily in agriculture (25.7 per cent), and manufacturing (25.0 per cent), while almost 15 per cent was in commercial, business and personal services, and 13 per cent was in trade.

The total of 16,054 occupied dwellings in 1961, reflected the growth in population, as it was about nine per cent greater than in 1951. Over 81 per cent of these were owner-occupied and about 74 per cent were in good condition. Refrigeration facilities were present in 97 per cent of the homes, almost 78 per cent had automobiles, and 86 per cent had television. The hot air furnace was found in 79 per cent of the occupied dwellings; 55 per cent used oil and ten per cent used gas.

The City of *Stratford* is Perth County's only city and its County seat. First known as Little Thames, it was renamed in 1831 for Shakespeare's birthplace. It is situated on the Avon River and is noted for its beautiful parks and Shakespearean Gardens. Since the founding of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada in 1953, the City has become well-known as a centre of Shakespearean drama and many tourists have been attracted to the area during the summer season. In 1961, the population was 20,467 compared with 18,785 ten years previously. Part of this increase is the result of annexations during the period.

Stratford is the shipping and marketing centre for the prosperous farming district which surrounds the City, as well as its industrial centre. It is served by the C.N.R. passenger, freight and express services and is located on Highways 7, 8 and 19. Two airstrips, one with presently limited operations, and 13 trucking firms serve the City. Stratford has a hospital with 265 beds and cribs, a radio station, and a daily newspaper, *The Stratford Beacon-Herald.*

The manufacturing industries of Stratford produced goods valued at $49.7 million in 1961, well over one-half of the total for Perth County. Stratford manufactures include rubber and metal products, furniture, textiles, and luggage. Milk, meat and poultry are the main agricultural products processed. The City's largest companies have approximately 400 to 600 employees including Federal-Mogul-Bower (Canada) Limited, rubber and plastic products, G. L. Griffith & Sons, Limited, heavy harness, safety belts and mechanical rubber products, and Kroehler Mfg. Co., Limited, furniture. Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Limited, manufacturers of precision bearings, and Canadian Fabricated Products Ltd., manufacturers of interior automobile trim, are also located in Stratford.

The largest food processor is Whyte Packing Company, Limited, which deals in meat products, canned meat, butter, eggs, cheese and poultry and employs around 200. Other foods and beverages produced in Stratford are honey, soft drinks, feeds, mink feed and pet food. There are numerous companies engaged in producing such items as castings, grey iron and hard iron, piston rings, shafts and oil seals. One of the larger companies in this line is Muirhead Instruments Limited. Several of these industries have located in Stratford in the past few years—some in former repair shops of the C.N.R. which have become vacant as a result of the railway dieselization program. Construction projects ($100,000 and over) in the fiscal year 1963-64 are estimated at $1.3 million, while estimates covering the period April, 1964 to September, 1964, exceed $2 million.

The tourist trade which has developed as a result of the Stratford Festival, has encouraged the building of motels on the outskirts of the city and stimulated the improvement of downtown retail outlets and hotel premises. The total value of this trade is estimated at $2 million per annum.

Twelve miles southwest of Stratford on Highway No. 7 is the Separated Town of *St. Mary's,* with a population of 4,482 in 1961. Transportation facilities are provided by the C.N.R., the C.P.R., and several trucking companies. A large number of mink ranches is located in the immediate area. In 1961, manufacturing output was approximately $19.6 million. The largest industries are the St. Mary's Cement Co., Limited and the Hinde and Dauch Division of Domtar Packaging Limited, whose main product is corrugated boxes. Together, these companies employ over 500 people. Other companies in the Town manufacture foundry goods, dairy apparatus and supplies, metal products and flour and feed.

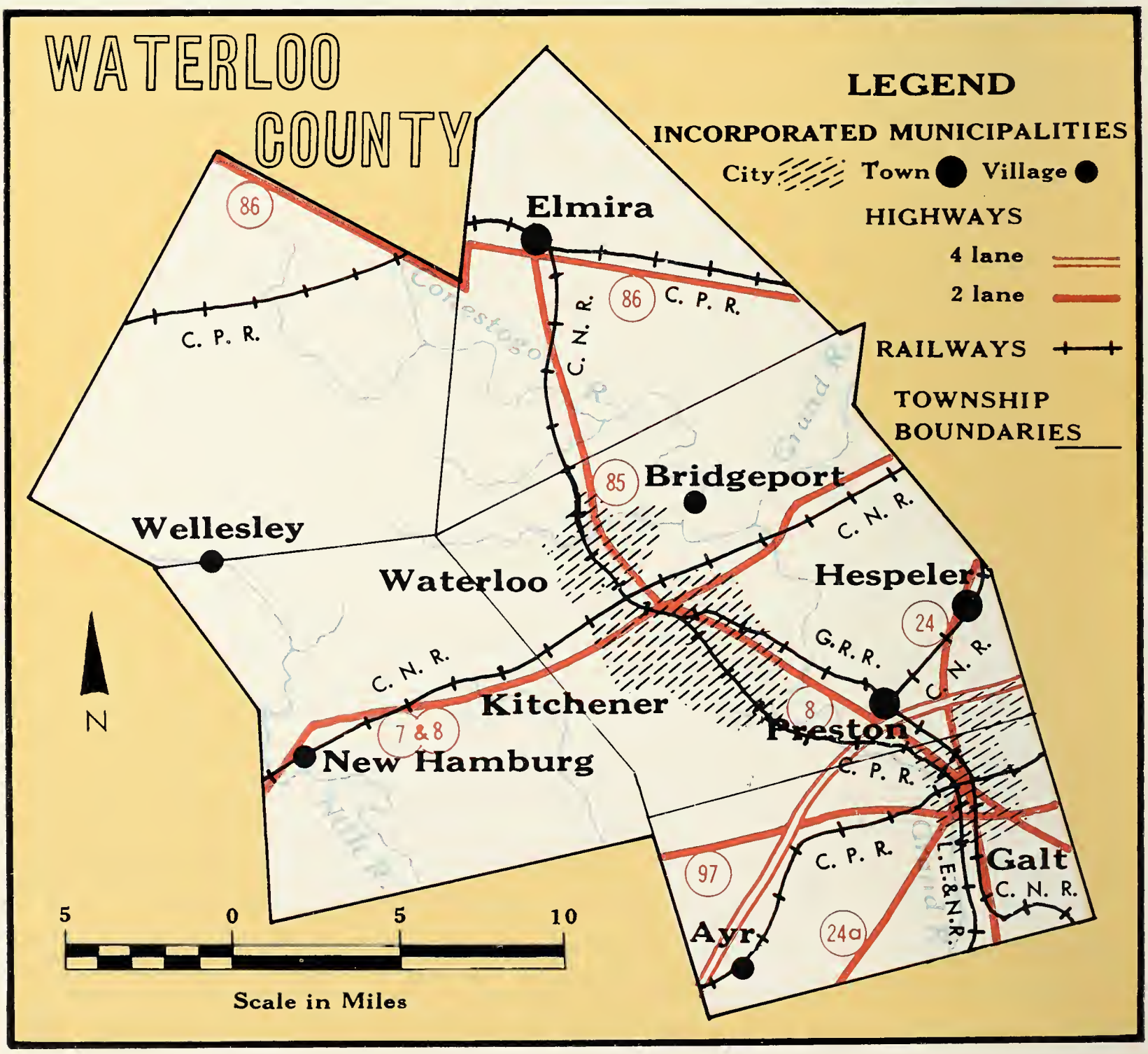
The Town of *Listowel* (4,002), is 33 miles north of Stratford, on Highways 23 and 86. The largest companies located there are Campbell Soup Company Ltd., frozen foods, Spinrite Yarns & Dyers Ltd., woollen and worsted yarns, and The

Andrew Malcolm Furniture Co., Limited. In all, these companies employ about 600 people. Several smaller firms produce feed and seed, dairy products, lumber, and caskets. Railway and truck transportation are readily available. Hospital facilities are provided by a small general hospital.

The Town of *Mitchell* (2,247) and the Village of *Milverton* (1,111) are located within 20 miles of Stratford. Mechanical Rubber Products Ltd., manufacturers of automobile rubber parts and hockey pucks, is the largest industry in Mitchell, and employs over 100 people. Building materials, milk powder and butter, feed and flour are other products made in this town. In Milverton, The Honderich Furniture Co., Limited is the leading firm, while farm equipment and agricultural products are manufactured by several smaller firms.

### WATERLOO COUNTY

The County of *Waterloo* covers an area of 516 square miles and is the smallest of the counties in the Region. The topography in general is rolling, but just west of Kitchener the hills are quite pronounced. It is drained by the Grand, Nith and



Conestogo Rivers. The population of the County is concentrated in the Kitchener-Waterloo area which is characterized by a highly diversified and expanding manufacturing industry. Approximately 84 per cent of the area of the County is devoted to agriculture—some of the farm land is among the richest in Ontario.

The Kitchener-Waterloo district was first settled by Mennonites from Pennsylvania who in 1804 organized the German Company in order to purchase most of what is now Waterloo Township. The pioneers, who were mainly agriculturists, were followed by immigrants directly from Germany. The latter were mainly craftsmen and skilled machinists, and together the two groups of settlers laid the basis for many of the County's prosperous agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. Dumfries Township and the Galt area of Waterloo County were settled mainly by Scottish immigrants in the 1820-1835 period.

In 1961, Waterloo County had a population of 176,754, or 47 per cent of the Region's population. An outstanding feature of the County is the rapid urbanization of its population. In 1961, the urban population comprised almost 84 per cent of the total, and the rural, 16 per cent, whereas, as recently as 1951, the urban population comprised about 79 per cent of the total. The growth of the urban population is reflected in the relevant statistics of the Kitchener Urban Area, which for Census purposes includes the Cities of Waterloo and Galt, the Towns of Hespeler and Preston, and outlying villages and adjacent township areas. The total population of this area was 154,864 in 1961, representing a 44 per cent increase over the estimate for 1951.

POPULATION OF THE KITCHENER URBAN AREA AND COMPONENT PARTS, 1951 AND 1961

| | 1951 | 1961 |
|---|---|---|
| Kitchener Urban Area | 107,474 | 154,864 |
| Kitchener, city | 49,821 | 74,485 |
| Galt, city | 21,218 | 27,830 |
| Waterloo; city | 12,624 | 21,366 |
| Preston, town | 8,249 | 11,577 |
| Waterloo, twp. | 7,042 | 9,000 |
| Hespeler, town | 3,900 | 4,519 |
| Dumfries N., twp. | 2,552 | 3,399 |
| Bridgeport, village | 1,137 | 1,672 |
| Ayr, village | 931 | 1,016 |

Note: The 1951 populations in this table have been estimated on the basis of the 1961 Census areas and may not compare with other population tables.

Over 43 per cent of the labour force of Waterloo County, which equalled 72,675 in 1961, is employed in the manufacturing industry. Almost 16 per cent is engaged in the commercial, business and personal services industries, 15 per cent in trade and 5 per cent in agriculture.

The manufacturing industries of the County are highly diversified with no dependence on any one major industry. The County accounts for two-thirds of the

total value of manufacturing production in the Region—and almost 60 per cent of the County's manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Cities of Kitchener-Waterloo. The expansion of industry in the County has been impressive and in 1961 the total value of goods manufactured was $504.9 million—over two and one-half times that of 1946. Many new industries are being established in the industrial sections adjacent to the scientific research and library facilities of the University of Waterloo. In 1961, there were 538 manufacturing establishments employing 31,300 people in the County.

The foods and beverages industries account for over one-quarter of total manufactured goods produced in the County, while rubber products account for 15 per cent, the metal fabricating industries for 11 per cent, and electrical products for nearly 9 per cent. The manufacturing industries of the Kitchener Urban Area produce over $468 million in goods or more than 90 per cent of the County's total manufactures.

LEADING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, KITCHENER URBAN AREA, 1961

| | No. of Establishments | No. of Employees | Salaries and Wages ($000's) | Selling Value of Factory Shipments ($000's) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, All Groups | 461 | 29,633 | 116,007 | 468,179 |
| Foods and Beverages | 60 | 4,344 | 18,295 | 124,502 |
| Other (includes rubber products) | 28 | 5,975 | 23,669 | 95,985 |
| Metal Fabricating | 82 | 5,082 | 14,292 | 50,143 |
| Electrical Products | 16 | 2,982 | 11,246 | 43,423 |
| Textiles | 30 | 2,233 | 7,549 | 31,509 |
| Leather | 28 | 2,894 | 10,064 | 29,003 |
| Machinery | 23 | 1,688 | 7,832 | 21,644 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 45 | 1,746 | 6,570 | 16,383 |

Construction activity as indicated by building permits issued in the Kitchener Urban Area has been at a high level and totalled $52.5 million in 1963 compared with $36 million in 1962. The area accounted for 74 per cent of the Region's total value of building permits issued in 1963. Almost one-half was for residential construction, while institutional and government permits comprised over one-quarter of the total, commercial permits over 15 per cent, and industrial almost 9 per cent.

There are 276,636 acres of farm land in Waterloo County, of which 229,112 acres are improved land, and the remainder unimproved and woodland. In 1961, there were 2,435 farms, and the average area per farm was 113.6 acres, much below the average size farm for the Region as a whole. Almost all farms are classified as commercial, with over one-half of these in the livestock category, about one-quarter listed as dairy, and 8 per cent termed mixed farms.

The production of cattle, hogs and poultry in the County has been rising and in 1963, livestock on farms was valued at almost $19 million including cattle $13.2 million, hogs $3.4 million, and hens and chickens almost $1.3 million. There is very little market gardening in the County and field crops are grown primarily for livestock. The main crops grown are oats, hay, and mixed grains, while other crops are fodder and husking corn, barley, rye, turnips, and potatoes. Most farms are highly mechanized and have electricity, although a number of Mennonite farms prefer not to employ electricity and machinery. As a result, the percentage of farms with farm machinery and electric power is lower than in other counties in the Region. In 1961, almost 91 per cent of farms had electric power, 83 per cent had tractors, 77 per cent had automobiles, and 39 per cent had motor trucks. The farm produce of the Region finds ready markets in the urban areas of the County, and some whole milk is shipped to Toronto. Meat packing is a major industry in Kitchener. New Hamburg and Baden are large producers of cheese, and turnip waxing plants are located in Ayr, Baden and Petersburg.

In 1961, the County's 47,423 occupied dwellings represented 45 per cent more than the total in 1951. Almost 74 per cent of these homes were owner-occupied, and almost 76 per cent were in good condition. Automobiles were recorded in 79 per cent of the homes, 87 per cent had TV and 16 per cent had home-freezers. Over 90 per cent had central heating and 68 per cent used oil.

The City of *Kitchener,* the County seat, is the most highly industrialized centre in the Region. Originally known as "The Sandhills" and Ebytown, and in 1826 as Berlin, the name was changed in 1916 during World War I to Kitchener in honour of Lord Kitchener. Transportation by rail, road and air provide ready access to the large metropolitan areas of Toronto and Hamilton, the U.S.A. and overseas. The City is located on Highways 7 and 8, and secondary Highway No. 85, and within easy access of Highway 401. It is on the C.N.R. Toronto-Sarnia line, and connects at Galt with the C.P.R. Toronto-Chicago line. The Toronto and London airports are about 50 miles from the Kitchener-Waterloo area and offer rapid connections with all major centres on the continent and overseas. The Waterloo-Wellington Airport landing and take-off facilities consist of two asphalt landing strips, and other services include runway lighting, customs and charter services. The City is served by 31 transport companies.

Since 1941, the population has more than doubled, and in 1961 stood at 74,485. Part of this increase is due to annexations from Waterloo Township which took place in 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1958. Two general hospitals — St. Mary's General Hospital with 357 beds and Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital with 324 beds serve the City and surrounding area. Communication media include two broadcasting centres as well as an FM station, and one daily newspaper, *The Kitchener Record.*

In 1961, the value of goods manufactured in Kitchener was over $235 million —almost one-half the total value of goods manufactured in the County. Manufacturing establishments totalled 191, and employed over 15,000 people. The

outstanding feature of the City's industry is the very high degree of diversification. Included are meat packing plants, rubber companies, electronic companies, machinery and metal products companies, furniture and wood product plants, clothing and textile manufacturers, and confectionery and food manufacturers as well as numerous other enterprises.

The largest industries are the rubber companies led by Dominion Rubber Co., Limited which employs approximately 2,700 persons and B. F. Goodrich, Canada Limited with 2,000 workers. Kaufman Rubber Co., Limited employs 825. The major rubber products are tires and tubes, although foam and sponge rubber, and footwear are manufactured in sizeable quantities. Another large industrial enterprise is Dominion Electrohome Industries Limited (1,650 workers), manufacturers of radios, television sets, appliances, furniture cabinets, stampings and electronic products.

In 1961, the foods and beverages industries employed 3,097 workers and produced goods valued at over $72 million. The leading companies in this group of industries are the meat packing plants, including J. M. Schneider, Limited with 1,231 employees and Burns & Co., (Eastern) Limited (710). Other companies in this group are Smiles'n Chuckles Limited (400) and Dare Foods Limited (300). The leather group of industries produced goods valued at $13.9 million in 1961 and employed 1,227 workers. Shoe production comprises over one-half of the annual value of goods manufactured and in 1961 totalled almost $7½ million. Greb Industries Limited (406 employees), Western Shoe Co., Limited (361), and Savage Shoes Limited (200), are well-known shoe manufacturers, while luggage is produced by The L. McBrine Co., Limited (200). Robson-Lang Leathers Limited (205) are tanners of glove and garment leather.

In the metal products industries, automobile seat and back springs are manufactured by General Spring Products, Limited (723), and heating and ventilating equipment, drilling equipment, and forges by Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Limited (350). In the textiles group, the larger companies are manufacturers of wearing apparel, including Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Canada, Limited (798), John Forsyth Co., Limited (104), and Huck Glove Co., Limited (106). The furniture and fixtures and wood products groups of industries produce a diversity of good including home and office furniture, laminated tops and blocks, veneers and custom woodwork products. In addition to these larger companies, many small firms are operative in the various industry groupings. The increase in the number of small firms engaged in the manufacture of components in the metal product and electronic lines has been notable in recent years.

An indication of new capital investment in Kitchener is given by total approved projects (excluding those valued under $100,000), as recorded in Reports of the Engineering Services Branch of the Department of Labour. Approved projects totalled $3.7 million in the April-September period of 1964—well over the $1.8 million for the fiscal year April, 1963-March, 1964. Part of this is investment in the shopping centre under construction on No. 8 Highway. In 1963-1964, six new industries located in Kitchener, mainly in the machinery and metal-working categories.

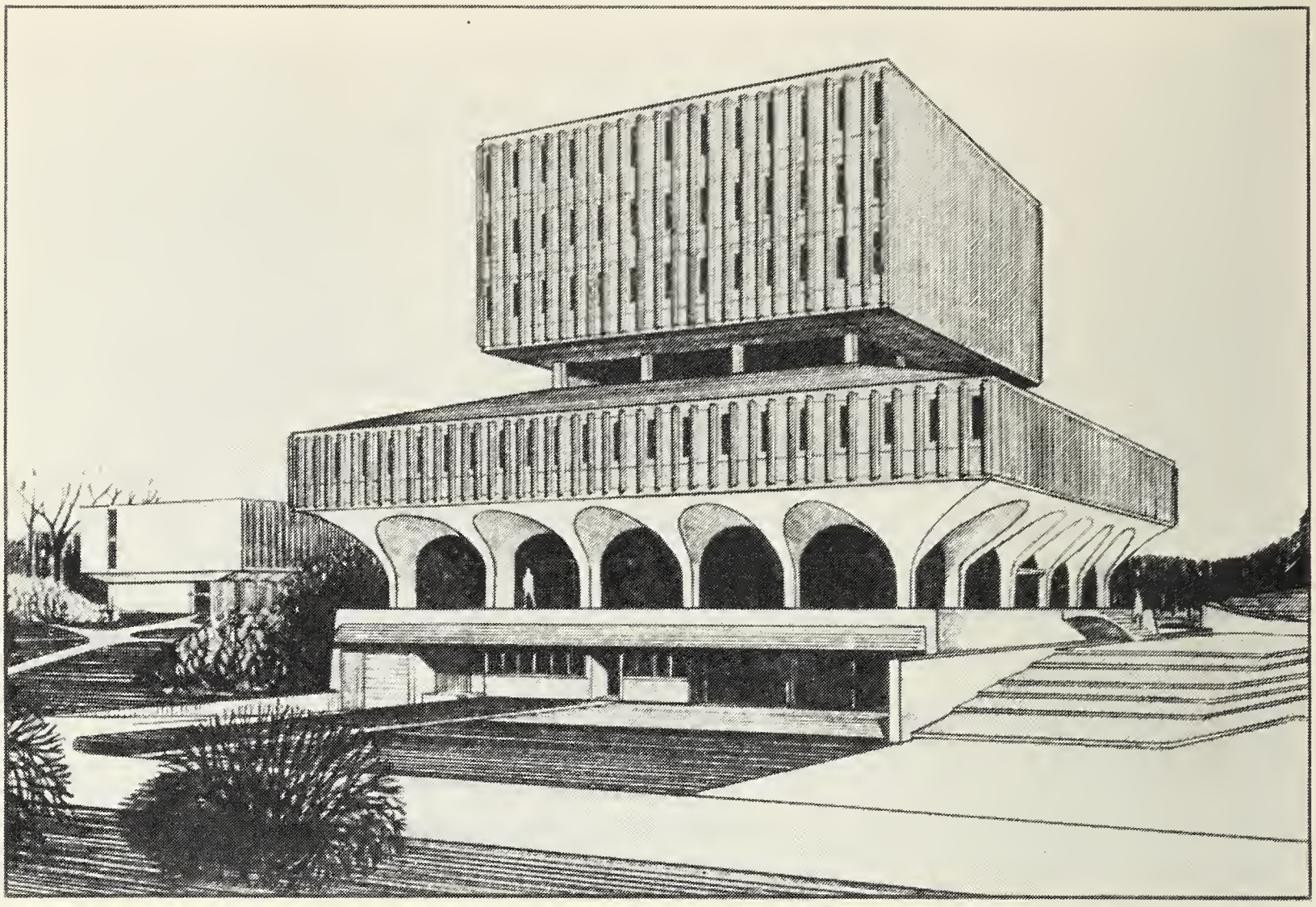
The City of *Waterloo,* adjacent to the City of Kitchener, is a centre of the Canadian insurance business as well as the site of a growing university complex. It is served by Highways 7, 8, and 85, and the C.N.R. and C.P.R. provide connections with their transcontinental services for freight and passengers. In 1961, the population was 21,366, almost 9,500 higher than ten years earlier. Part of the population increase is due to the annexation of parts of Waterloo Township in 1948, 1950, 1956 and 1960.

Manufacturing plants in the City of Waterloo shipped a total of $68 million worth of goods in 1961, and employed over 3,700 people. This was almost double the value of goods shipped in 1951, and an increase of about 1,000 in the total number employed in manufacturing. The leading manufacturers of the City are electronic and electrical equipment, and home and office furniture. General Instrument of Canada Ltd. and Marsland Engineering Limited, both manufacturers of electrical equipment, each employ about 500 persons, and Raytheon Canada Limited (electronic equipment) has about 160 workers. Sunshine Office Equipment Limited (436) is another of the larger employers in the City, as well as The Carling Breweries Limited (390), and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited (275). Other commodities manufactured in Waterloo are barrels and kegs, tools, dies and moulds, plastic products, clothing, marine equipment, cabinets and furniture, and electronic components.

The insurance companies in Kitchener-Waterloo employ over 2,000 people, and the City of Waterloo is often called "The Hartford of Canada". The head offices of no less than six companies are established there — The Mutual Life Assurance Company, Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance, North Waterloo Farmers' Mutual Fire, Canada Health and Accident, Dominion Life and Equitable Life.

In the northwest section of the City are the University of Waterloo and Waterloo Lutheran University. The latter, which consists of two distinct units, the Waterloo Lutheran Seminary and Waterloo University College had an undergraduate enrolment of 1,100 in 1962-63. The seminary, which educates men for the ministry was formally opened in 1911, while Waterloo University College grew from Waterloo College School and in 1925 was affiliated with the University of Western Ontario. Since then, there has been a steady expansion in the curriculum, and in 1960 the corporate title was changed to Waterloo Lutheran University. In 1963, new additions were opened in both the arts and seminary buildings.

The University of Waterloo is noted for its Co-operative Engineering Program which is unique in Canada and offers formal academic studies as well as industrial experience in various phases of engineering. In the 1962-63 academic year there were 1,571 undergraduates at the University of which 1,087 were Engineering and Applied Science students. In addition to engineering courses, the University offers three- and four-year courses in the arts and sciences, as well as post-graduate courses. Students in all faculties are eligible to apply for residence in any one of the church colleges of the University. The $6 million expansion program underway in 1963 and 1964 included a very modern library and a chemistry and biology building. The Mennonite community plans construction of a college, and other



*Courtesy — Shore & Moffat and Partners, Toronto.*

Architectural sketch of the Library under construction on campus, University of Waterloo.

buildings will be completed in the next few years. Linked with the University of Waterloo since 1963 is the Doon School of Fine Arts, which is five miles south of Kitchener. In addition to painting, courses in ballet, drama, creative writing, and sculpture are offered at the School. The University, which commenced operations as recently as 1957 in a quonset hut setting, now occupies approximately 1,000 acres in the northwest section of the City.

The City of *Galt,* located on the Grand River, and named in 1827 in honour of John Galt, was one of Southern Ontario's earliest industrial centres. Settled mainly by Scottish immigrants in the 1820's, the first industries were based on power from the Grand River and included a flour mill and a sawmill. The City, in 1961, had a population of 27,830, about 45 per cent higher than in 1951. Since 1944, it has annexed various portions of the Township of North Dumfries as well as part of Waterloo Township in 1960. The City is served by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., it is within easy access of Highway 401, and is located at the intersection of Highways 8, 24, 24A and 97. In all, twenty-two transport companies provide a wide range of trucking facilities for both short and long haul freight movements. The South Waterloo Memorial Hospital with 214 beds serves the City, and other facilities are a radio station and one daily newspaper.

The value of goods produced in Galt in 1961 was over $100 million, almost double that of 1951, and its 91 manufacturing establishments employed almost 6,700 people. A substantial sector of the industrial labour force is engaged in

the machinery, metal products, and electrical lines of manufacturing. Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie-McCulloch, Limited, manufacturers of steam generating equipment, centrifugal pumps, and sewage and water treatment equipment, is one of the largest enterprises with over 1,000 workers. Custom machinery, machine tools, woodworking machinery, castings, pumps, domestic appliances, plumbing equipment, and heating and ventilating equipment are also produced by the machinery and metal products industries in Galt. Textile manufacturers and shoe factories are major employers of labour as well. Stauffer-Dobbie Limited, manufacturers of towels, towelling, bedspreads and drapery and upholstery fabrics employs 435 workers, while Associates of Dobbie Industries employ approximately another 600. These companies include Newlands-Harding Yarns Limited, Newlands & Company Limited and Newlands-Glenoit Limited, who together manufacture many lines of yarns including woollen and worsted spun yarns, stretch yarns, knitted fabrics and high pile fabrics and rugs. Savage Shoes Limited and Robert Woolley Shoe Co., Ltd. are the largest shoe companies; each has approximately 200 employees in Galt. New industries established in 1962 and 1963 were mainly in metal-product lines.

The Town of *Preston,* on the Speed River, is located on Highway 8, between Galt and Kitchener, near the intersection of 8 and 401. An early centre of the milling industry in Ontario, Preston was settled early in the 19th century. In 1961, the population was 11,577 compared with 7,619 ten years earlier. Part of the increase was the result of annexations made from the Townships of North Dumfries and Waterloo in 1952 and 1958. Numerous trucking firms serve Preston and railway connections are available with the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. The main manufactures of the Town are machinery and metal products, shoes and furniture. In 1961, some 45 manufacturing establishments produced goods valued at $31 million and provided employment for more than 2,000. The largest plant in Preston is Savage Shoes Limited, which employs about 600 workers. Several companies employ between 100 and 300 people. One of these, Hostess Food Products Limited, is a comparatively new plant which produces potato chips and popcorn. Electrical appliances, stoves, wood products, building supplies and paper and cloth products are also manufactured in the community. In addition, the Town has long been noted for its sulphur springs hotels.

*Hespeler* Town (4,519) is located on Highway 24 at the interchange with Highway 401, 14 miles east of Kitchener and 5 miles north of Galt. Regular bus and transport services are available as well as connections with the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. The value of manufactured goods is in excess of $20 million per annum with some 17 manufacturing establishments providing employment for about 1,300. The main industrial lines are textiles and metal products. The textile industries employ about one-half of the manufacturing workers in the Town and include Dominion Woollens & Worsteds (1959) Limited, Artex Woollens, Limited, and Waterloo Textiles Limited, manufacturers of worsted and woollen cloth and cotton yarns. Other manufactured goods made in Hespeler are washing machines, enamelled metalware, castings, heaters and ranges, and wood products.

*Elmira* Town (3,337), situated in the centre of a prosperous farming area, is twelve miles north of Kitchener at the intersection of Highways 85 and 86. Regular bus and transport services are available, as well as C.P.R. freight and passenger service and C.N.R. freight and express to Kitchener for rail connection. The manufacturing industry, consisting of 19 establishments in 1961, employed nearly 800 and produced factory shipments valued at $15.5 million. A major industrial enterprise of the area is the Naugatuck Chemicals Division of Dominion Rubber Company Limited which produces rubber and plastic compounding chemicals, agricultural chemicals and resins. In turn, the firm has attracted allied industry engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers and synthetic fabrics, such as Elmira Fertilizers Ltd. and Borg Fabrics Limited. Other goods manufactured in Elmira are footwear, furniture, wearing apparel, feeds and seeds and foundry items. Two new industries, established in 1963, are producing textiles and farm equipment. Motivair Ltd., manufacturers of car and truck mufflers, owns and operates a private airport in the suburban area.

*New Hamburg* Village (2,181) is on Highway 7 and 8, just ten miles west of Kitchener. Hahn Brass Limited, which produces hardware and castings, is the principal manufacturer with about 270 workers. Felt boots and insoles, cheese, bronze and aluminum wares and wood products are other manufactures of the Village. Manufactured goods worth a total of over $3 million are shipped annually.

*Bridgeport* Village (1,672) is adjacent to Kitchener-Waterloo and located on the Conestogo River. Goods worth $138,000 were manufactured in 1961, including tents, tarpaulins and awnings, asphalt, and materials handling equipment.

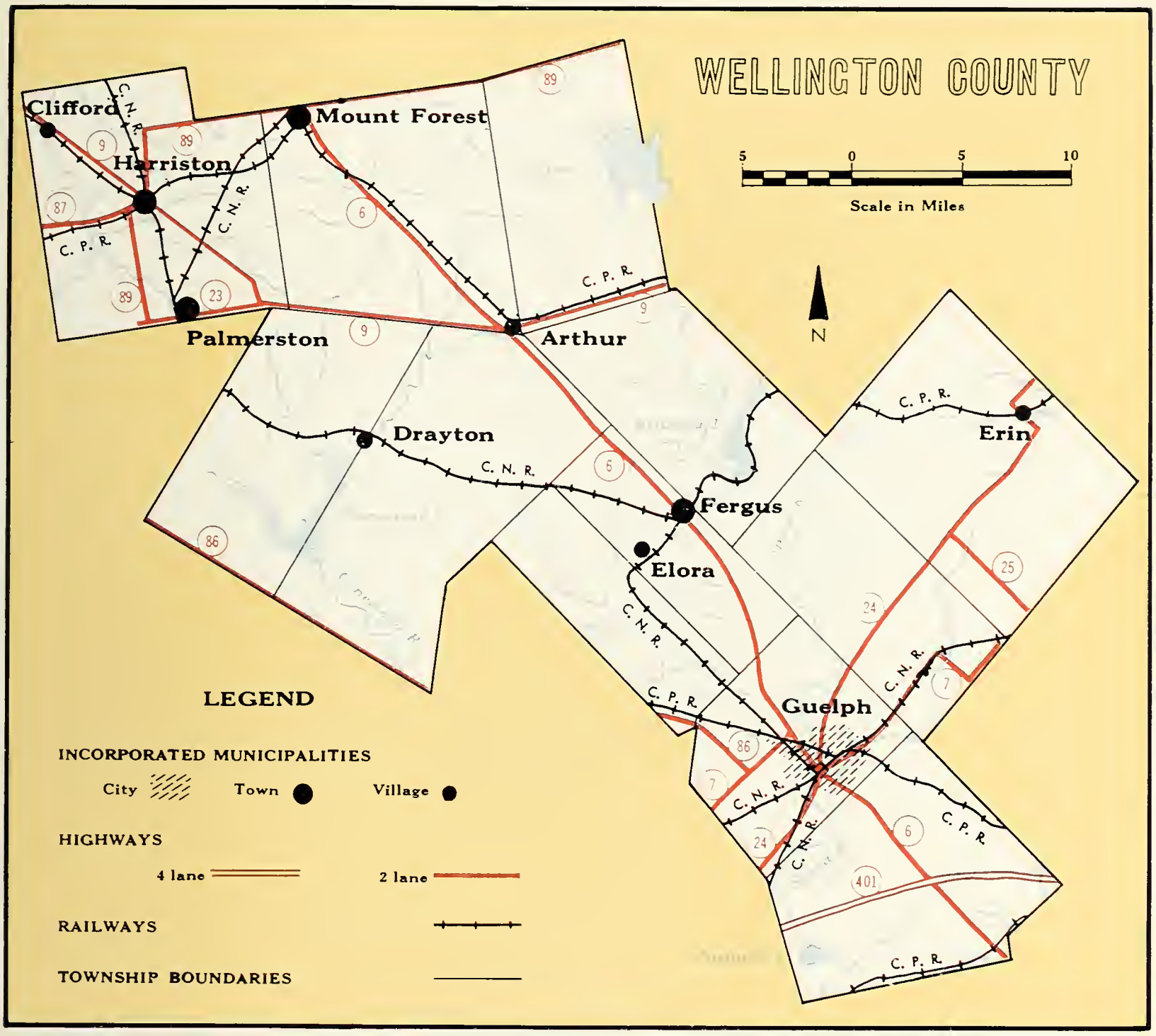
*Ayr* Village (1,016) in the southwest corner of Waterloo County produced manufactured goods worth $884,000 in 1961. Feed, seed and fertilizers, foods, grey iron and castings, springs and materials handling equipment are produced there.

*Baden* has achieved fame for its fine cheeses and dairy products. More recent industries established in the locality include Tend-R-Flesh Ltd., a plant producing eviscerated turkeys and broilers, and the Master Feeds Baden Division of Maple Leaf Mills Ltd.

Other older settlements in Waterloo County include Breslau, St. Clements, and St. Jacobs. Bells, aluminum and brass products, and wood specialties are made in Breslau, while work gloves, and apple products are produced in St. Jacobs.

## WELLINGTON COUNTY

The County of *Wellington,* located in what is commonly called "The Valley of the Grand River," was first settled by United Empire Loyalists in the late 1700's and early 1800's. These pioneers were followed by Scots, English, and some Irish settlers when the district was advertised in Scotland by the Canada Company. Much of the early history of Wellington County centres around the City of Guelph, the County seat.




The County is well drained by the Grand, Speed and Maitland Rivers, and their numerous streams and tributaries. The topography is generally flat to rolling in most sections, and hilly in the southeastern section. It covers an area of 1,019 square miles.

In 1961, the population of the County stood at 84,702 which was almost 27 per cent higher than in 1951. It is predominantly urban (65 per cent) and of this category almost three-quarters is located in the Guelph area where the greatest population growth in the County has been taking place.

In 1961, approximately 570,823 acres were classified as farm land—over 87 per cent of the land area of the County. There were 4,005 farms, and the average area per farm was 142.5 acres, somewhat larger than the average area of farms for the Region as a whole. Most of the farms are classified as commercial. Compared with other counties in the Region, Wellington has the highest percentage of livestock farms—over 70 per cent of its commercial farms are in this group. Seventeen per cent are dairy farms, over 5 per cent poultry farms, and 5 per cent mixed farms. During the past decade, cattle, hog and poultry production has

increased and in 1963 the total value of livestock on farms was over $28 million; the value of cattle was in excess of $21 million, hogs over $4 million, and hens and chickens about $1 million. The production of field crops, grown primarily to feed livestock, also increased in the 1953-1963 period with the total value in 1963 aggregating more than $14.5 million. The largest acreages in the County were given to hay, oats, and mixed grains. In 1961, over 95 per cent of the farms had electric power, 88 per cent used tractors, 82 per cent had automobiles, and 42 per cent were equipped with milking machines.

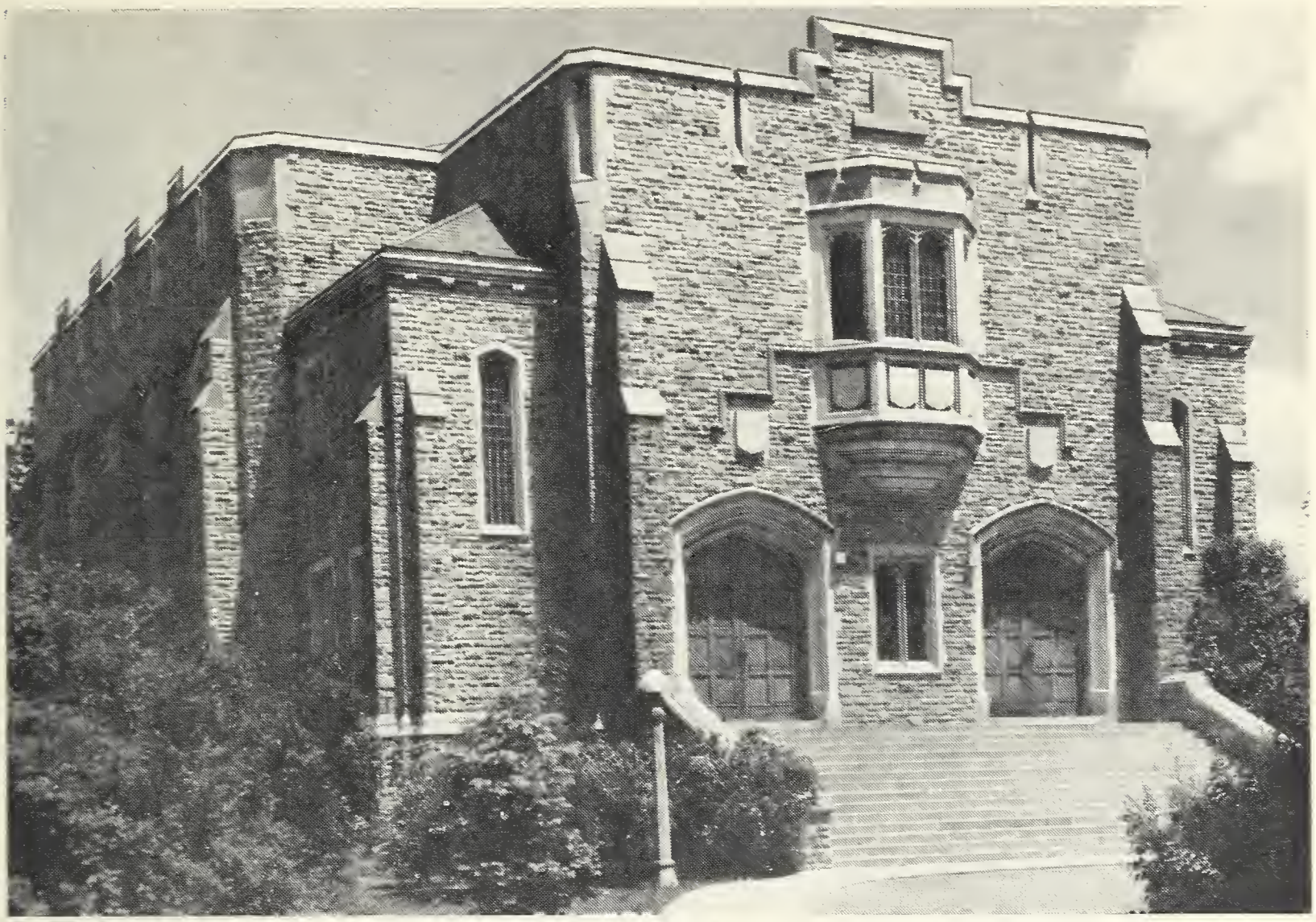
Wellington's manufacturing industries are highly diversified, with some large enterprises and a multiplicity of small businesses. The leading industries are iron and steel, rubber, furniture and wood products, textiles, electrical, and food processing. In 1961, total goods manufactured were over $148 million in value, or 19 per cent of the total for the Region as a whole. Electrical goods account for approximately 30 per cent of the value of total manufactured goods, foods and beverages for 19 per cent, and clothing for 5 per cent. Over $110 million, or approximately 74 per cent of the County's manufactured goods, were produced in Guelph. In 1961, the manufacturing industries accounted for 30 per cent of the 32,000 in the labour force. The community, business and personal service industries comprised 21 per cent, agriculture 16 per cent, and trade 13 per cent.

The number of occupied dwellings, 22,629 in 1961, was 27 per cent above the 1951 level. Seventy-seven per cent of these were owner-occupied and 73 per cent were described as being in good condition. The hot air furnace was the most popular type of heating equipment; 86 per cent of the homes had television and 79 per cent automobiles.

The City of *Guelph* is Wellington's only city as well as its County seat. Founded in 1827 by John Galt, superintendent of the Canada Company, it was named in honour of the Royal Family, and is popularly known as "The Royal City". Many buildings in the City are constructed of limestone quarried in the area, and it is as well-known for its institutions as for its industries. Adjacent to the City are the agricultural colleges of Ontario, now known as the University of Guelph.

Located on the Speed River, 28 miles north of Hamilton and 59 miles west of Toronto, Guelph has excellent transportation facilities. It is the junction point of Highways 2, 6, 7 and 24 and is served by the C.N.R. Toronto to Sarnia line as well as the C.P.R. Toronto-Windsor line. The Toronto International Airport is about 35 miles distant, and the Waterloo-Wellington Airport about 12 miles. A local airport is used primarily for training and charter services, and twenty-four transport companies serve the City. Guelph has two daily newspapers and a radio station.

The population was 39,838 in 1961, almost 46 per cent greater than in 1951. Part of this increase is, however, attributable to annexations from Guelph Township which took place in this ten-year period.



*Courtesy — Ontario Department of Agriculture.*

War Memorial Hall, University of Guelph.

In 1961, the selling value of manufacturing shipments in Guelph was over $110 million compared with nearly $60 million in 1951. There were 114 establishments employing over 6,500. The industries in the City can be roughly separated into three main groups: foundry (grey iron and malleable), textile and electrical. A wide range of goods is produced in all three lines of industry. The foundry goods include malleable and grey iron castings, subway and cross bar grating, corrugated metal pipe, plumbers' and builders' supplies. Textile goods embrace hats, sportswear, worsted spun yarns and wool blends, towelling, canvas goods and knitwear; electrical goods include power transformers, electric motors and generators, electronic equipment, power tools and electrical fittings and furnaces and food freezers. Other products not in these categories are commodities such as glass yarns, acoustic tile and ceiling board, saw chains, cigarettes, and pickles, jams and jellies.

Several of the largest employers of labour in Guelph manufacture electrical products and components for the electrical industry. These comprise the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, the Wagner-Leland Division of Sangamo Company Limited, and the H. K. Porter Company (Canada) Limited, Federal Wire and Cable Division. In all, these three companies employ around 1,500 people. The International Malleable Iron Co., Limited, a large producer of malleable and grey iron castings and pipe fittings employ around 400. The larger textile products companies are Biltmore Hats, Limited, Newlands-Harding Yarns Limited, and Rennie

Industries, Limited. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited is also one of the larger employers in Guelph.

Construction activity in the City has been at a high level and building permits issued in 1962 and 1963 totalled approximately $8 million annually. Almost 75 per cent was for residential, institutional and government purposes in both years. A significant part of this was spent on expansion at the agricultural colleges.

The agricultural colleges, which received university status in May, 1964, have a long history of achievement in agricultural research and education and have contributed enormously to the agricultural operations of the Region and the Province. The Ontario Agricultural College developed from the Ontario School of Agriculture, established in 1874, while the Ontario Veterinary College, established in Toronto in 1862, moved to the campus at Guelph in 1922. In 1903 Macdonald Institute was founded for training in domestic science. The Colleges offer a number of degree and diploma courses. They are also noted for research, experimental work, extension activities and demonstration farming carried out in association with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. In order that the research work and services may expand, the Colleges participate in the studies undertaken by the Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario established in 1962. A large construction program is underway, including a chemistry-microbiology building, and a poultry pathology and virology building, which will add much to research facilities at the University. The three colleges occupy approximately forty buildings on a 1,500-acre campus, and in the 1962-63 class year had a total enrolment of 1,658—1,011 at O.A.C., 356 at O.V.C. and 291 at Macdonald Institute. Over the past decade the undergraduate student body has doubled and a large expansion program has been announced incorporating an arts and science college in the University.

Hospital facilities in Guelph are provided by St. Joseph's Hospital (205 beds), Guelph General Hospital (171) and Homewood Sanitarium. Other institutions in the City include the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions' largest establishment and the Ontario Training School for Boys. The Ontario Reformatory is a manufacturing centre, maintains a large dairy herd and offers vocational courses. It has approximately 1,000 acres of land, and the most arable sections are intensively farmed.

Located on the Grand River, thirteen miles north of Guelph on Highway No. 6 is the Town of *Fergus* (population 3,831). Founded in 1833 and settled largely by Lowland Scots, the Town is characterized by the existence of many fine, unadorned stone buildings erected by these settlers. The oldest annual Fall Fair of Ontario is held here and Highland games are organized in the Town each year. Transportation facilities are provided by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. and several truck transport companies. The largest industry in Fergus is Beatty Bros. Limited (Spencer Division), which manufactures stable equipment, laundry appliances and water systems and pumps and employs around 700 people. Other companies located in Fergus include Savage Shoes Limited, Moore Business Forms Ltd.,

and Belwood Appliance Company. Other enterprises manufacture windows, sash and doors, dairy products, tents and awnings, and baskets.

Poultry, butter and milk products are processed in the Village of *Arthur* (1,200), 25 miles north of Guelph, and furniture and farm implements are manufactured at Elora (1,486), located two miles west of Fergus. Elora is located at the junction of the Grand and Irvine Rivers. Also located in the Guelph area are the Villages of *Drayton* and *Erin,* population 646 and 1,005 respectively. Both villages are dependent on agriculture and small businesses such as chopping mills, dairies and lumber mills. Erin also has a canvas goods industry.

In the northern section of the County are the Towns of *Harriston* (1,631), *Mount Forest* (2,623), and *Palmerston* (1,554). A number of small manufacturing firms including grist mills, and manufacturers of stoves and furniture, feeds and fertilizers, and poultry and dairy products are located in these municipalities. An ice cream plant of Canada Packers, Limited is operating in Harriston. In 1961, the value of manufactured goods produced in Mount Forest was $3.4 million, and in Palmerston $792,000. All three towns have excellent transportation facilities. A $6 million hospital school for mentally retarded patients is under construction by the Ontario Government in Palmerston.

# Conclusion

This survey outlines and examines in depth the major economic, geographic and cultural aspects of the Mid-Western Economic Region. Located within the economic heartland of the Province, the Region's well-balanced economy experienced above average growth and showed remarkable stability during cyclical fluctuations of the post-war period.

The Region's favourable geographic location relative to major market areas within the Province has led to the establishment and growth of a highly diversified complex of industries. Industrial activity in the Region consists largely of secondary manufacturing represented by a wide range of industries and products. Total manufacturing output has grown steadily and exceeded $1 billion in 1964 compared with over $490 million in 1951—equivalent to an average growth rate of some five per cent per annum. As a result of the vigorous expansion of manufacturing activity, the Region's relative share in Ontario's total industrial output rose from six per cent in the early 1950's to about seven per cent last year.

The broad diversification of manufacturing activities has contributed significantly to the remarkable stability of employment and to the continuing over-all growth of the Region's economy. The favourable conditions for industrial expansion which emerged during the last two decades are likely to continue to attract new manufacturing concerns and will thus lead to a broadening of the Region's industrial base. Recent trends suggest accelerated growth in the electronics and electrical equipment industries, metal fabricating and food processing which are expected to increase appreciably their relative share in the Region's total manufacturing output.

While in the past the locational pattern of manufacturing activity has been dominated by concentration in a relatively small number of centres, recent trends appear to indicate a tendency toward decentralization which should benefit industrially less developed areas within the Region.

The Region's agriculture is characterized by extensive mixed farming with livestock-raising and dairying as main agricultural activities. Poultry and eggs are produced on five per cent of commercial farms. Over the last ten years there has been a substantial increase in the number of beef feeder steers and hogs. More than one-quarter of the number of hogs registered in Ontario is in this Region. The annual output of corn for fodder more than doubled and that of corn for husking increased nearly fivefold over the decade, together reaching a value of $9.8 million in 1964. A marked trend toward increasing specialization and mechanization is apparent, requiring in many cases, large investments. Farming operations provide employment to some 15 per cent of the labour force and are closely linked with the Region's extensive food processing industries.

While manufacturing and agriculture form the primary basis of the Region's economy, the tourist trade and the associated service industries have become to an increasing extent an important source of regional income in recent years. Scenic

beauty and a wide variety of cultural features have attracted a growing number of tourists resulting in accelerated development of recreational facilities and hotel or motel accommodation.

Present indications suggest continued and sustained growth of the Region's economy over the next two decades. The continuation of current trends is expected to result in accelerated expansion of secondary manufacturing, increased agricultural productivity and greater emphasis on the tourist trade and related services.

# APPENDIX

# STATISTICAL TABLES

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## POPULATION OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, COUNTIES, CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1961

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1901 | % Change 1961/1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 61,820 | 52,983 | 47,088 | 45,180 | 43,742 | 49,280 | 51,728 | 53,805 | −13.0 | 4.0 |
| Perth | 49,871 | 49,182 | 50,843 | 51,392 | 49,694 | 52,584 | 55,057 | 57,452 | 15.2 | 4.4 |
| Waterloo | 52,594 | 62,607 | 75,266 | 89,852 | 98,720 | 126,123 | 148,774 | 176,754 | 236.1 | 18.8 |
| Wellington | 55,646 | 54,492 | 54,160 | 58,164 | 59,453 | 66,930 | 75,691 | 84,702 | 52.2 | 11.9 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 219,931 | 219,264 | 227,357 | 244,588 | 251,609 | 294,917 | 331,250 | 372,713 | 69.5 | 12.5 |
| Total, Ontario | 2,182,947 | 2,527,292 | 2,933,662 | 3,431,683 | 3,787,655 | 4,957,542 | 5,404,933 | 6,236,092 | 185.7 | 15.4 |
| Mid-Western Ontario as % of Ontario | 10.1 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | | |

# POPULATION OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1961 INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1956 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1901 | % Change 1961/1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Huron** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blyth | 871 | 704 | 656 | 622 | 611 | 665 | 757 | 724 | —16.9 | —4.4 |
| Brussels | 1,114 | 902 | 870 | 782 | 825 | 813 | 782 | 844 | —24.2 | 7.9 |
| Clinton | 2,547 | 2,254 | 2,018 | 1,789 | 1,896 | 2,547 | 2,896 | 3,491 | 37.1 | 20.5 |
| Exeter | 1,792 | 1,555 | 1,442 | 1,666 | 1,589 | 2,547 | 2,655 | 3,047 | 70.0 | 14.8 |
| Goderich | 4,158 | 4,522 | 4,170 | 4,491 | 4,557 | 4,934 | 5,886 | 6,411 | 54.2 | 8.9 |
| Hensall | 820 | 792 | 756 | 721 | 665 | 713 | 829 | 926 | 12.9 | 11.7 |
| Seaforth | 2,245 | 1,983 | 1,829 | 1,686 | 1,668 | 2,118 | 2,128 | 2,255 | 0.4 | 6.0 |
| Wingham | 2,392 | 2,238 | 2,092 | 1,959 | 2,030 | 2,642 | 2,766 | 2,922 | 22.2 | 5.6 |
| Zurich | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 723 | — | — |
| **Perth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Listowel | 2,692 | 2,289 | 2,477 | 2,676 | 3,013 | 3,469 | 3,644 | 4,002 | 48.6 | 9.8 |
| Milverton | 698 | 826 | 951 | 983 | 1,015 | 1,055 | 1,070 | 1,111 | 59.2 | 3.8 |
| Mitchell | 1,945 | 1,766 | 1,800 | 1,588 | 1,777 | 1,979 | 2,146 | 2,247 | 15.5 | 4.7 |
| St. Mary's | 3,384 | 3,388 | 3,847 | 3,802 | 3,635 | 3,995 | 4,185 | 4,482 | 32.4 | 7.1 |
| Stratford | 9,959 | 12,946 | 16,094 | 17,742 | 17,038 | 18,785 | 19,972 | 20,467 | 105.5 | 2.5 |
| **Waterloo** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ayr | 827 | 823 | 777 | 804 | 761 | 931 | 939 | 1,016 | 22.9 | 8.2 |
| Bridgeport | — | — | — | — | — | 1,137 | 1,402 | 1,672 | — | 19.3 |
| Elmira | 1,060 | 1,782 | 2,016 | 2,170 | 2,012 | 2,589 | 2,916 | 3,337 | 214.8 | 14.4 |
| Galt | 7,866 | 10,299 | 13,216 | 14,006 | 15,346 | 19,207 | 23,738 | 27,830 | 253.8 | 17.2 |
| Hespeler | 2,457 | 2,368 | 2,777 | 2,752 | 3,058 | 3,862 | 3,876 | 4,519 | 83.9 | 16.6 |
| Kitchener | 9,747 | 15,196 | 21,763 | 30,793 | 35,657 | 44,867 | 59,562 | 74,485 | 664.2 | 25.1 |
| New Hamburg | 1,208 | 1,484 | 1,351 | 1,436 | 1,402 | 1,738 | 1,939 | 2,181 | 80.5 | 12.5 |
| Preston | 2,308 | 3,883 | 5,423 | 6,280 | 6,704 | 7,619 | 9,387 | 11,577 | 401.6 | 23.3 |
| Waterloo | 3,537 | 4,359 | 5,883 | 8,095 | 9,025 | 11,991 | 16,373 | 21,366 | 504.1 | 30.5 |
| **Wellington** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arthur | 1,285 | 1,102 | 1,104 | 1,021 | 937 | 1,088 | 1,124 | 1,200 | —6.6 | 6.8 |
| Clifford | 608 | 595 | 469 | 437 | 464 | 510 | 533 | 542 | —10.9 | 1.7 |
| Drayton | 791 | 706 | 600 | 558 | 504 | 541 | 573 | 646 | —18.3 | 12.7 |
| Elora | 1,187 | 1,197 | 1,136 | 1,195 | 1,247 | 1,348 | 1,457 | 1,486 | 25.2 | 2.0 |
| Erin | 511 | 511 | 479 | 451 | 499 | 650 | 885 | 1,005 | 96.7 | 13.6 |
| Fergus | 1,396 | 1,534 | 1,796 | 2,594 | 2,832 | 3,387 | 3,677 | 3,831 | 174.4 | 4.2 |
| Guelph | 11,496 | 15,175 | 18,128 | 21,075 | 23,273 | 27,386 | 33,860 | 39,838 | 246.5 | 17.7 |
| Harriston | 1,637 | 1,491 | 1,263 | 1,296 | 1,305 | 1,494 | 1,592 | 1,631 | —0.4 | 2.4 |
| Mount Forest | 2,019 | 1,839 | 1,718 | 1,801 | 1,892 | 2,291 | 2,438 | 2,623 | 29.9 | 7.6 |
| Palmerston | 1,850 | 1,665 | 1,523 | 1,543 | 1,418 | 1,573 | 1,550 | 1,554 | —16.0 | 0.3 |

Note: Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1961, 1956 and 1951 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the township containing the municipality.

## POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Total | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-69 | 70+ | Median Age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | No. | 53,805 | 6,191 | 5,977 | 5,458 | 4,479 | 3,177 | 5,976 | 6,342 | 5,625 | 4,421 | 1,900 | 4,259 | 27.7 |
| | % | (100.0) | (11.5) | (11.1) | (10.1) | (8.3) | (5.9) | (11.1) | (11.8) | (10.5) | (8.2) | (3.5) | (7.9) | |
| Perth | No. | 57,452 | 6,248 | 6,040 | 5,728 | 4,290 | 3,254 | 6,573 | 7,054 | 6,276 | 5,235 | 2,298 | 4,456 | 29.8 |
| | % | (100.0) | (10.9) | (10.5) | (10.0) | (7.5) | (5.7) | (11.4) | (12.3) | (10.9) | (9.1) | (4.0) | (7.8) | |
| Waterloo | No. | 176,754 | 21,109 | 19,544 | 16,644 | 12,689 | 11,345 | 25,192 | 24,419 | 18,468 | 13,538 | 4,904 | 8,902 | 27.8 |
| | % | (100.0) | (11.9) | (11.1) | (9.4) | (7.2) | (6.4) | (14.3) | (13.8) | (10.4) | (7.7) | (2.8) | (5.0) | |
| Wellington | No. | 84,702 | 9,880 | 9,352 | 8,210 | 6,641 | 4,883 | 10,651 | 10,564 | 9,021 | 6,998 | 2,822 | 5,680 | 28.2 |
| | % | (100.0) | (11.7) | (11.0) | (9.7) | (7.8) | (5.8) | (12.6) | (12.5) | (10.7) | (8.3) | (3.3) | (6.7) | |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | No. | 372,713 | 43,428 | 40,913 | 36,040 | 28,099 | 22,659 | 48,392 | 48,379 | 39,390 | 30,192 | 11,924 | 23,297 | 28.1 |
| | % | (100.0) | (11.7) | (11.0) | (9.7) | (7.5) | (6.1) | (13.0) | (13.0) | (10.6) | (8.1) | (3.2) | (6.3) | |

## POPULATION BY SEX, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956 AND 1961

| | Total Population | | Male | | | | Female | | | | Males to 100 Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1956 | 1961 | 1956 | | 1961 | | 1956 | | 1961 | | 1956 | 1961 |
| | No. | No. | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | | |
| Huron | 51,728 | 53,805 | 26,156 | 50.6 | 27,602 | 51.3 | 25,572 | 49.4 | 26,203 | 48.7 | 102 | 105 |
| Perth | 55,057 | 57,452 | 27,417 | 49.8 | 28,802 | 50.1 | 27,640 | 50.2 | 28,650 | 49.9 | 99 | 101 |
| Waterloo | 148,774 | 176,754 | 73,526 | 49.4 | 87,941 | 49.8 | 75,248 | 50.6 | 88,813 | 50.2 | 98 | 99 |
| Wellington | 75,691 | 84,702 | 38,125 | 50.4 | 42,829 | 50.6 | 37,566 | 49.6 | 41,873 | 49.4 | 101 | 102 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 331,250 | 372,713 | 165,224 | 49.9 | 187,174 | 50.2 | 166,026 | 50.1 | 185,539 | 49.8 | 99 | 101 |

## POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Total | Single | Married | Widowed | Divorced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | No. | 53,805 | 26,444 | 24,625 | 2,690 | 46 |
| | % | (100.0) | (49.1) | (45.8) | (5.0) | (0.1) |
| Perth | No. | 57,452 | 27,100 | 26,876 | 3,364 | 112 |
| | % | (100.0) | (47.2) | (46.8) | (5.9) | (0.2) |
| Waterloo | No. | 176,754 | 84,138 | 84,035 | 7,978 | 603 |
| | % | (100.0) | (47.6) | (47.5) | (4.5) | (0.3) |
| Wellington | No. | 84,702 | 41,015 | 39,099 | 4,432 | 156 |
| | % | (100.0) | (48.4) | (46.2) | (5.2) | (0.2) |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | No. | 372,713 | 178,697 | 174,635 | 18,464 | 917 |
| | % | (100.0) | (47.9) | (46.9) | (5.0) | (0.2) |

## POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Total | English Only | French Only | English and French | Neither English nor French |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | No. | 53,805 | 52,213 | 68 | 1,439 | 85 |
| | % | (100.0) | (97.0) | (0.1) | (2.7) | (0.2) |
| Perth | No. | 57,452 | 56,725 | 21 | 598 | 108 |
| | % | (100.0) | (98.7) | * | (1.0) | (0.2) |
| Waterloo | No. | 176,754 | 170,471 | 245 | 4,198 | 1,840 |
| | % | (100.0) | (96.4) | (0.1) | (2.4) | (1.0) |
| Wellington | No. | 84,702 | 82,193 | 66 | 1,578 | 865 |
| | % | (100.0) | (97.0) | (0.1) | (1.9) | (1.0) |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | No. | 372,713 | 361,602 | 400 | 7,813 | 2,898 |
| | % | (100.0) | (97.0) | (0.1) | (2.1) | (0.8) |

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

## DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Total Population | Rural | | | Urban | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Farm | Non-farm | Total | 100,000 and over | 30,000 to 99,999 | 10,000 to 29,999 | 1,000 to 9,999 |
| Huron | 53,805 | 35,679 | 19,639 | 16,040 | 18,126 | — | — | — | 18,126 |
| Perth | 57,452 | 24,473 | 17,006 | 7,467 | 32,979 | — | — | 20,467 | 12,512 |
| Waterloo | 176,754 | 28,771 | 11,522 | 17,249 | 147,983 | 142,465 | — | — | 5,518 |
| Wellington | 84,702 | 29,605 | 17,198 | 12,407 | 55,097 | — | 41,767 | — | 13,330 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 372,713 | 118,528 | 65,365 | 53,163 | 254,185 | 142,465 | 41,767 | 20,467 | 49,486 |

## RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956, AND 1961

| | | 1956 | | | 1961 | | | % Change 1961/1956 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Rural | Uran | Total | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| Huron | No. | 51,728 | 35,397 | 16,331 | 53,805 | 35,679 | 18,126 | 0.8 | 11.0 |
| | % | (100.0) | (68.4) | (31.6) | (100.0) | (66.3) | (33.7) | | |
| Perth | No. | 55,057 | 23,371 | 31,686 | 57,452 | 24,473 | 32,979 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| | % | (100.0) | (42.4) | (57.6) | (100.0) | (42.6) | (57.4) | | |
| Waterloo | No. | 148,774 | 27,032 | 121,742 | 176,754 | 28,771 | 147,983 | 6.4 | 21.6 |
| | % | (100.0) | (18.2) | (81.8) | (100.0) | (16.3) | (83.7) | | |
| Wellington | No. | 75,691 | 26,962 | 48,729 | 84,702 | 29,605 | 55,097 | 9.8 | 13.1 |
| | % | (100.0) | (35.6) | (64.4) | (100.0) | (35.0) | (65.0) | | |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | No. | 331,250 | 112,762 | 218,488 | 372,713 | 118,528 | 254,185 | 5.1 | 16.3 |
| | % | (100.0) | (34.0) | (66.0) | (100.0) | (31.8) | (68.2) | | |

## POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION
## COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Total | Country of Birth | | | | Period of Immigration | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Canada | | Other | | Before 1921 | 1921-30 | 1931-40 | 1941-45 | 1946-50 | 1951-55 | 1956-61 |
| | | No. | % | No. | % | | | | | | | |
| Huron | 53,805 | 48,957 | 91.0 | 4,848 | 9.0 | 881 | 476 | 126 | 88 | 922 | 1,343 | 1,012 |
| Perth | 57,452 | 51,247 | 89.2 | 6,205 | 10.8 | 1,759 | 764 | 133 | 84 | 807 | 1,466 | 1,192 |
| Stratford | 20,467 | 17,324 | 84.6 | 3,143 | 15.4 | 1,105 | 417 | 55 | 34 | 294 | 584 | 654 |
| Waterloo | 176,754 | 143,423 | 81.1 | 33,331 | 18.9 | 5,372 | 5,020 | 872 | 247 | 4,789 | 8,087 | 8,944 |
| Galt | 27,830 | 21,041 | 75.6 | 6,789 | 24.4 | 1,662 | 851 | 144 | 29 | 662 | 1,360 | 2,081 |
| Kitchener | 74,485 | 57,797 | 77.6 | 16,688 | 22.4 | 1,879 | 2,554 | 442 | 111 | 2,663 | 4,301 | 4,738 |
| Preston | 11,577 | 9,266 | 80.0 | 2,311 | 20.0 | 630 | 323 | 51 | 20 | 271 | 491 | 525 |
| Waterloo | 21,366 | 18,176 | 85.1 | 3,190 | 14.9 | 402 | 619 | 93 | 35 | 482 | 803 | 756 |
| Wellington | 84,702 | 70,021 | 82.7 | 14,681 | 17.3 | 2,978 | 1,969 | 364 | 178 | 1,898 | 3,874 | 3,420 |
| Guelph | 39,838 | 30,603 | 76.8 | 9,235 | 23.2 | 1,950 | 1,253 | 246 | 96 | 1,016 | 2,262 | 2,412 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 372,713 | 313,648 | 84.2 | 59,065 | 15.8 | 10,990 | 8,229 | 1,495 | 597 | 8,416 | 14,770 | 14,568 |
| Total, Ontario | 6,236,092 | 4,882,935 | 78.3 | 1,353,157 | 21.7 | 264,366 | 198,339 | 41,959 | 15,190 | 169,044 | 323,528 | 340,731 |

## POPULATION BY SPECIFIED ETHNIC GROUPS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Huron | Perth | Waterloo | Wellington | Total Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Isles | No. | 40,358 | 36,443 | 71,005 | 60,015 | 207,821 |
| | % | 75.0 | 63.4 | 40.2 | 70.9 | 55.8 |
| French | No. | 2,236 | 1,452 | 6,995 | 1,721 | 12,404 |
| | % | 4.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| German | No. | 6,496 | 15,049 | 69,677 | 8,871 | 100,093 |
| | % | 12.1 | 26.2 | 39.4 | 10.5 | 26.9 |
| Italian | No. | 133 | 469 | 1,950 | 4,552 | 7,104 |
| | % | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 1.9 |
| Jewish | No. | 9 | 39 | 340 | 199 | 587 |
| | % | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Netherlands | No. | 2,715 | 2,059 | 3,531 | 4,087 | 12,392 |
| | % | 5.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| Polish | No. | 219 | 273 | 5,503 | 1,144 | 7,139 |
| | % | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Russian | No. | 37 | 51 | 848 | 126 | 1,062 |
| | % | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Scandinavian | No. | 440 | 318 | 1,253 | 523 | 2,534 |
| | % | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Ukrainian | No. | 166 | 145 | 2,249 | 484 | 3,044 |
| | % | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Other European | No. | 566 | 682 | 9,234 | 1,819 | 12,301 |
| | % | 1.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Asiatic | No. | 66 | 87 | 614 | 160 | 927 |
| | % | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Indian and Eskimo | No. | 45 | 5 | 128 | 80 | 258 |
| | % | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other and Not Stated | No. | 319 | 380 | 3,427 | 921 | 5,047 |
| | % | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| **Total** | No. | 53,805 | 57,452 | 176,754 | 84,702 | 372,713 |
| | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1956, 1960 AND 1961

| | | Births[1] | | Marriages | | Deaths | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Rate Per 1,000 Population | No. | Rate Per 1,000 Population | No. | Rate Per 1,000 Population |
| Huron | 1951 | 1,158 | 23.5 | 342 | 6.9 | 539 | 10.9 |
| | 1956 | 1,192 | 23.0 | 365 | 7.1 | 547 | 10.6 |
| | 1960 | 1,214 | 22.5 | 411 | 7.6 | 519 | 9.6 |
| | 1961 | 1,242 | 23.1 | 385 | 7.2 | 554 | 10.3 |
| Perth | 1951 | 1,208 | 23.0 | 414 | 7.9 | 614 | 11.7 |
| | 1956 | 1,271 | 23.1 | 412 | 7.5 | 632 | 11.5 |
| | 1960 | 1,258 | 22.2 | 384 | 6.8 | 648 | 11.4 |
| | 1961 | 1,267 | 22.1 | 386 | 6.7 | 559 | 9.7 |
| Waterloo | 1951 | 3,344 | 26.5 | 1,328 | 10.5 | 1,054 | 8.4 |
| | 1956 | 4,001 | 26.9 | 1,254 | 8.4 | 1,259 | 8.5 |
| | 1960 | 4,428 | 25.4 | 1,231 | 7.1 | 1,346 | 7.7 |
| | 1961 | 4,503 | 25.5 | 1,259 | 7.1 | 1,325 | 7.5 |
| Wellington | 1951 | 1,605 | 24.0 | 579 | 8.7 | 732 | 10.9 |
| | 1956 | 1,901 | 25.1 | 618 | 8.2 | 745 | 9.8 |
| | 1960 | 2,120 | 25.3 | 568 | 6.8 | 827 | 9.9 |
| | 1961 | 1,993 | 23.5 | 542 | 6.4 | 770 | 9.1 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1951 | 7,315 | 24.8 | 2,663 | 9.0 | 2,939 | 10.0 |
| | 1956 | 8,365 | 25.2 | 2,649 | 8.0 | 3,183 | 9.6 |
| | 1960 | 9,020 | 24.5 | 2,594 | 7.0 | 3,340 | 9.1 |
| | 1961 | 9,005 | 24.2 | 2,572 | 6.9 | 3,208 | 8.6 |

[1]Live births only.

Note: For 1951, births, marriages and deaths are by place of residence. For 1956, 1960 and 1961, births are by place of residence of mothers, marriages by place of occurrence and deaths by place of residence.

## NUMBER OF FAMILIES COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Total Families | No. of Persons in Families | Average Number of Persons Per Family |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 14,786 | 51,953 | 3.5 |
| Perth | 16,045 | 56,476 | 3.5 |
| Waterloo | 47,423 | 173,121 | 3.7 |
| Wellington | 22,629 | 81,792 | 3.6 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 100,883 | 363,342 | 3.6 |

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1966 TO 1986, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION BASED ON THE 1961 CENSUS POPULATION

Assumption A: Net Migration to Ontario 10,000 per annum
Net Internal Migration 2,000 per annum

| | Census | Projections | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 |
| Huron | 53,805 | 53,700 | 54,100 | 55,200 | 56,600 | 57,700 |
| Perth | 57,452 | 57,800 | 58,800 | 59,700 | 61,800 | 63,400 |
| Waterloo | 176,754 | 202,100 | 232,100 | 268,800 | 311,700 | 362,400 |
| Wellington | 84,702 | 92,000 | 99,600 | 108,600 | 118,400 | 129,200 |
| **Total, Region** | 372,713 | 405,600 | 444,600 | 492,300 | 548,500 | 612,700 |

Assumption B: Net Migration to Ontario 30,000 per annum
Net Internal Migration 6,000 per annum

| | Census | Projections | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 |
| Huron | 53,805 | 54,400 | 55,500 | 57,300 | 59,300 | 60,900 |
| Perth | 57,452 | 58,600 | 60,300 | 61,900 | 64,700 | 67,000 |
| Waterloo | 176,754 | 204,800 | 238,200 | 278,800 | 326,500 | 382,700 |
| Wellington | 84,702 | 93,200 | 102,200 | 112,600 | 124,100 | 136,400 |
| **Total, Region** | 372,713 | 411,000 | 456,200 | 510,600 | 574,600 | 647,000 |

NOTE: Population projections as prepared by the Economics Branch, Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

## POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Population 15 Years and Over | | | Labour Force, 15 Years and Over | | | Labour Force 15 years and over as Percentage of Population 15 Years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | % |
| Huron | 18,497 | 17,682 | 36,179 | 15,143 | 4,790 | 19,933 | 55.1 |
| Perth | 19,589 | 19,847 | 39,436 | 15,879 | 5,805 | 21,684 | 55.0 |
| Waterloo | 58,484 | 60,973 | 119,457 | 49,875 | 22,800 | 72,675 | 60.8 |
| Wellington | 28,781 | 28,479 | 57,260 | 22,661 | 9,336 | 31,997 | 55.9 |
| **Total Region** | 125,351 | 126,981 | 252,332 | 103,558 | 42,731 | 146,289 | 58.0 |
| % Distribution | (49.7) | (50.3) | (100.0) | (70.8) | (29.2) | (100.0) | |

[1]Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

## INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE[1] BY SEX, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | | | | | | | | Manufacturing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total, All Industries | Agriculture | Forestry | Fishing and Trapping | Mines (including milling) and Quarries | Total | Foods and Beverages | Textile and Clothing | Wood and Furniture | Paper and Allied Industries | Printing and Publishing | Primary Metal Industries | Metal Fabricating and Machinery | Other Manufacturing |
| Huron | Male | 15,143 | 5,705 | 18 | 41 | 173 | 1,866 | 579 | 44 | 427 | 5 | 63 | 8 | 332 | 408 |
| | Female | 4,790 | 1,082 | — | 2 | 8 | 454 | 148 | 30 | 45 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 21 | 189 |
| | Total | 19,933 | 6,787 | 18 | 43 | 181 | 2,320 | 727 | 74 | 472 | 8 | 80 | 9 | 353 | 597 |
| Perth | Male | 15,879 | 4,891 | 13 | — | 23 | 3,872 | 924 | 272 | 817 | 121 | 161 | 28 | 447 | 1,102 |
| | Female | 5,805 | 691 | 1 | — | 2 | 1,559 | 285 | 414 | 158 | 40 | 58 | — | 130 | 474 |
| | Total | 21,684 | 5,582 | 14 | — | 25 | 5,431 | 1,209 | 686 | 975 | 161 | 219 | 28 | 577 | 1,576 |
| Waterloo | Male | 49,875 | 3,284 | 13 | — | 59 | 22,653 | 3,669 | 2,215 | 2,465 | 138 | 629 | 544 | 4,881 | 8,112 |
| | Female | 22,800 | 469 | 2 | — | 1 | 9,111 | 1,572 | 2,448 | 286 | 95 | 150 | 47 | 745 | 3,768 |
| | Total | 72,675 | 3,753 | 15 | — | 60 | 31,764 | 5,241 | 4,663 | 2,751 | 233 | 779 | 591 | 5,626 | 11,880 |
| Wellington | Male | 22,661 | 4,605 | 12 | — | 82 | 7,196 | 882 | 836 | 372 | 68 | 254 | 480 | 1,173 | 3,131 |
| | Female | 9,336 | 649 | — | — | — | 2,411 | 255 | 909 | 68 | 17 | 110 | 42 | 199 | 811 |
| | Total | 31,997 | 5,254 | 12 | — | 82 | 9,607 | 1,137 | 1,745 | 440 | 85 | 364 | 522 | 1,372 | 3,942 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | Male | 103,558 | 18,485 | 56 | 41 | 337 | 35,587 | 6,054 | 3,367 | 4,081 | 332 | 1,107 | 1,060 | 6,833 | 12,753 |
| | Female | 42,731 | 2,891 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 13,535 | 2,260 | 3,801 | 557 | 155 | 335 | 90 | 1,095 | 5,242 |
| | Total | 146,289 | 21,376 | 59 | 43 | 348 | 49,122 | 8,314 | 7,168 | 4,638 | 487 | 1,442 | 1,150 | 7,928 | 17,995 |
| % of Total | | (100.0) | (14.6) | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.2) | (33.6) | (5.7) | (4.9) | (3.2) | (0.3) | (1.0) | (0.8) | (5.4) | (12.3) |

[1]Excludes a few people seeking work who have never been employed.

# INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS OF THE LABOUR FORCE[1] BY SEX, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | | Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities | | | | Trade | | | | Community, Business and Personal Service Industries | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Construction | Total | Transportation and Storage | Communication | Electric, Power, Gas and Water Utilities | Total | Wholesale | Retail | Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | Total | Education and Related Services | Health and Welfare Services | Total | Hotels, Restaurants, Taverns | Other Service Industries | Public Administration and Defence | Industry Not Stated |
| Huron | Male | 993 | 944 | 617 | 174 | 153 | 1,579 | 357 | 1,222 | 200 | 877 | 201 | 121 | 268 | 103 | 287 | 2,537 | 210 |
| | Female | 25 | 243 | 19 | 202 | 22 | 656 | 43 | 613 | 150 | 1,672 | 409 | 533 | 643 | 231 | 87 | 445 | 53 |
| | Total | 1,018 | 1,187 | 636 | 376 | 175 | 2,235 | 400 | 1,835 | 350 | 2,549 | 610 | 654 | 911 | 334 | 374 | 2,982 | 263 |
| Perth | Male | 1,136 | 1,590 | 1,193 | 197 | 200 | 2,092 | 604 | 1,488 | 286 | 1,147 | 209 | 168 | 336 | 185 | 434 | 535 | 294 |
| | Female | 23 | 218 | 28 | 169 | 21 | 819 | 126 | 693 | 231 | 2,078 | 443 | 621 | 783 | 280 | 231 | 88 | 95 |
| | Total | 1,159 | 1,808 | 1,221 | 366 | 221 | 2,911 | 730 | 2,181 | 517 | 3,225 | 652 | 789 | 1,119 | 465 | 665 | 623 | 389 |
| Waterloo | Male | 4,667 | 2,866 | 1,743 | 649 | 474 | 7,958 | 2,258 | 5,700 | 1,644 | 4,245 | 972 | 655 | 1,178 | 600 | 1,440 | 1,673 | 813 |
| | Female | 128 | 592 | 128 | 391 | 73 | 2,948 | 401 | 2,547 | 1,664 | 7,190 | 1,381 | 2,131 | 2,969 | 1,069 | 709 | 445 | 250 |
| | Total | 4,795 | 3,458 | 1,871 | 1,040 | 547 | 10,906 | 2,659 | 8,247 | 3,308 | 11,435 | 2,353 | 2,786 | 4,147 | 1,669 | 2,149 | 2,118 | 1,063 |
| Wellington | Male | 1,867 | 1,374 | 883 | 269 | 222 | 2,839 | 847 | 1,992 | 438 | 2,665 | 1,067 | 448 | 527 | 276 | 623 | 1,180 | 403 |
| | Female | 35 | 293 | 31 | 232 | 30 | 1,323 | 180 | 1,143 | 334 | 3,900 | 1,002 | 1,491 | 1,145 | 393 | 262 | 207 | 174 |
| | Total | 1,902 | 1,667 | 914 | 501 | 252 | 4,162 | 1,027 | 3,135 | 782 | 6,565 | 2,069 | 1,939 | 1,672 | 669 | 885 | 1,387 | 577 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | Male | 8,663 | 6,774 | 4,436 | 1,289 | 1,049 | 14,468 | 4,066 | 10,402 | 2,568 | 8,934 | 2,449 | 1,392 | 2,309 | 1,164 | 2,784 | 5,925 | 1,720 |
| | Female | 211 | 1,346 | 206 | 994 | 146 | 5,746 | 750 | 4,996 | 2,389 | 14,840 | 3,235 | 4,776 | 5,540 | 1,973 | 1,289 | 1,185 | 572 |
| | Total | 8,874 | 8,120 | 4,642 | 2,283 | 1,195 | 20,214 | 4,816 | 15,398 | 4,957 | 23,774 | 5,684 | 6,168 | 7,849 | 3,137 | 4,073 | 7,110 | 2,292 |
| % of Total | | (6.1) | (5.6) | (3.2) | (1.6) | (0.8) | (13.8) | (3.3) | (10.5) | (3.4) | (16.3) | (3.9) | (4.2) | (5.4) | (2.1) | (2.8) | (4.9) | (1.6) |

## OCCUPATION DIVISIONS OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | | Total, All Occupations[1] | Managerial | Professional and Technical | Clerical | Sales | Service and Recreation | Transport and Communication | Farmers and Farm Workers | | Loggers, Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters | Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers | Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers | Labourers | Occupation Not Stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Farmers and Stockraisers | | | | | |
| Huron | Male | 15,143 | 1,177 | 546 | 398 | 453 | 2,291 | 835 | 5,689 | 4,234 | 46 | 80 | 2,718 | 680 | 230 |
| | Female | 4,790 | 119 | 633 | 719 | 470 | 1,253 | 149 | 1,049 | 62 | 1 | — | 282 | 58 | 57 |
| | Total | 19,933 | 1,296 | 1,179 | 1,117 | 923 | 3,544 | 984 | 6,738 | 4,296 | 47 | 80 | 3,000 | 738 | 287 |
| Perth | Male | 15,879 | 1,488 | 678 | 736 | 781 | 713 | 1,034 | 4,881 | 3,616 | 14 | 24 | 4,323 | 886 | 321 |
| | Female | 5,805 | 144 | 709 | 1,132 | 511 | 1,144 | 129 | 672 | 41 | — | 1 | 1,100 | 153 | 110 |
| | Total | 21,684 | 1,632 | 1,387 | 1,868 | 1,292 | 1,857 | 1,163 | 5,553 | 3,657 | 14 | 25 | 5,423 | 1,039 | 431 |
| Waterloo | Male | 49,875 | 5,583 | 3,316 | 3,875 | 3,440 | 2,565 | 2,924 | 3,364 | 1,917 | 10 | 35 | 21,253 | 2,657 | 853 |
| | Female | 22,800 | 476 | 2,408 | 6,116 | 1,630 | 4,151 | 294 | 406 | 26 | — | — | 6,584 | 480 | 255 |
| | Total | 72,675 | 6,059 | 5,724 | 9,991 | 5,070 | 6,716 | 3,218 | 3,770 | 1,943 | 10 | 35 | 27,837 | 3,137 | 1,108 |
| Wellington | Male | 22,661 | 2,184 | 1,754 | 1,217 | 1,054 | 1,509 | 1,347 | 4,736 | 3,281 | 7 | 39 | 7,151 | 1,236 | 427 |
| | Female | 9,336 | 262 | 1,483 | 2,049 | 781 | 1,983 | 186 | 585 | 87 | — | — | 1,699 | 130 | 178 |
| | Total | 31,997 | 2,446 | 3,237 | 3,266 | 1,835 | 3,492 | 1,533 | 5,321 | 3,368 | 7 | 39 | 8,850 | 1,366 | 605 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | Male | 103,558 | 10,432 | 6,294 | 6,226 | 5,728 | 7,078 | 6,140 | 18,670 | 13,048 | 77 | 178 | 35,445 | 5,459 | 1,831 |
| | Female | 42,731 | 1,001 | 5,233 | 10,016 | 3,392 | 8,531 | 758 | 2,712 | 216 | 1 | 1 | 9,665 | 821 | 600 |
| | Total | 146,289 | 11,433 | 11,527 | 16,242 | 9,120 | 15,609 | 6,898 | 21,382 | 13,264 | 78 | 179 | 45,110 | 6,280 | 2,431 |
| % of Total | | (100.0) | (7.8) | (7.9) | (11.1) | (6.2) | (10.7) | (4.7) | (14.6) | (9.1) | (0.05) | (0.1) | (30.8) | (4.3) | (1.7) |

[1]Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | (1949 = 100) | | | | | | |
| 1949 | | | | | | | 99.1 | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | 96.3 | | | | | | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | 104.4 | | | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | | | | 94.8 | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | 101.5 | | | | | | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | 98.8 | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 96.8 | 91.7 | 92.3 | 92.9 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 96.9 | 96.3 | 99.3 | 100.2 | 101.5 | 102.1 | 100.3 |
| 1956 | 105.3 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 104.5 | 106.6 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 107.8 | 109.4 | 109.8 | 107.0 |
| 1957 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 109.9 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 107.7 | 107.4 | 105.5 | 101.7 |
| 1958 | 101.5 | 100.1 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 102.6 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 102.6 |
| 1959 | 105.8 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 102.7 | 103.6 | 104.9 | 107.7 | 107.5 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 104.5 |
| 1960 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 104.4 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 106.3 | 104.1 | 101.2 |
| 1961 | 103.6 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 102.8 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 105.8 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 106.7 | 105.4 |
| 1962 | 110.5 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 106.1 | 106.9 | 109.7 | 113.4 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 114.4 | 114.2 | 112.1 |
| 1963 | 117.9 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 122.1 | 122.8 | 120.9 |
| 1964 | | 120.9 | 121.9 | 121.3 | 121.4 | | | | | | | | |

## INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, GUELPH, GALT AND KITCHENER URBAN AREAS, 1953 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | (1949 = 100) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Guelph | | | | | | |
| 1958* | 118.2 | 117.7 | 111.5 | 111.0 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 120.2 | 119.0 | 119.3 | 122.5 | 121.8 | 122.8 | 122.3 |
| 1959 | 126.1 | 119.7 | 120.3 | 123.2 | 124.1 | 128.2 | 130.1 | 126.0 | 128.8 | 129.8 | 129.1 | 128.7 | 125.1 |
| 1960 | 121.4 | 122.1 | 121.8 | 122.3 | 122.4 | 121.6 | 123.4 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 119.0 | 118.1 |
| 1961 | 120.1 | 114.9 | 115.9 | 115.1 | 115.8 | 119.9 | 123.1 | 122.1 | 125.2 | 124.3 | 124.2 | 121.2 | 119.5 |
| 1962 | 124.5 | 117.8 | 117.7 | 118.4 | 119.6 | 122.7 | 126.2 | 126.9 | 128.2 | 129.6 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 126.7 |
| 1963 | 130.4 | 125.9 | 127.4 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 130.6 | 132.0 | 129.8 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 129.0 |
| 1964 | | 129.1 | 131.2 | 131.5 | 132.4 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Galt[1] | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 108.1 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 110.3 | 110.1 | 108.4 | 106.0 | 108.0 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 107.3 | 104.7 |
| 1954 | 97.9 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 97.0 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 95.5 |
| 1955 | 99.1 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 101.0 | 101.5 | 103.8 | 104.3 | 105.7 |
| 1956 | 109.2 | 104.3 | 105.5 | 107.2 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 109.5 | 109.9 | 111.7 | 112.4 | 111.6 |
| 1957 | 114.9 | 112.2 | 113.7 | 114.7 | 115.2 | 117.3 | 118.7 | 118.4 | 117.2 | 114.6 | 114.6 | 112.5 | 109.9 |
| 1958 | 110.8 | 110.6 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 112.1 | 112.8 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 111.8 | 110.8 | 108.7 |
| 1959 | 112.9 | 108.2 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 111.6 | 111.2 | 113.9 | 116.5 | 117.2 | 116.2 | 113.9 | 115.6 | 112.2 |
| 1960 | 115.7 | 113.6 | 114.6 | 115.1 | 113.9 | 115.8 | 120.3 | 118.4 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 116.1 | 112.4 | 109.4 |
| 1961 | 106.7 | 107.7 | 106.6 | 105.9 | 105.2 | 106.1 | 107.8 | 106.8 | 108.9 | 106.6 | 106.2 | 106.2 | 106.8 |
| 1962 | 114.5 | 107.6 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 113.2 | 115.4 | 118.5 | 116.7 | 116.7 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 117.9 | 116.9 |
| 1963 | 122.0 | 116.7 | 116.3 | 116.9 | 118.6 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 122.8 | 125.1 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.9 | 126.2 |
| 1964 | | 126.5 | 128.7 | 128.6 | 129.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kitchener | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 108.4 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 108.6 | 107.6 | 110.3 | 111.8 | 111.4 | 110.9 | 102.7 |
| 1954 | 103.3 | 105.2 | 103.8 | 102.9 | 104.1 | 103.3 | 103.7 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.9 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 101.7 |
| 1955 | 105.5 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 101.0 | 102.4 | 103.6 | 105.1 | 105.4 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 110.6 | 110.6 | 106.9 |
| 1956 | 113.0 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 107.3 | 108.9 | 111.5 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 115.5 | 116.8 | 119.3 | 118.7 | 115.0 |
| 1957 | 115.8 | 113.9 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 115.1 | 117.8 | 117.2 | 118.6 | 118.0 | 118.7 | 116.6 | 113.6 |
| 1958 | 113.7 | 109.6 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 109.7 | 112.1 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 115.2 | 117.9 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 116.1 |
| 1959 | 121.4 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 117.8 | 119.5 | 123.0 | 123.5 | 126.8 | 126.5 | 127.1 | 124.7 | 121.7 |
| 1960 | 121.4 | 121.1 | 120.0 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 121.0 | 122.8 | 119.3 | 122.8 | 124.5 | 124.5 | 122.5 | 117.6 |
| 1961 | 121.8 | 115.5 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 117.0 | 121.2 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 124.1 | 125.3 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 125.8 |
| 1962 | 130.9 | 123.0 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 127.0 | 131.0 | 132.8 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 135.0 | 137.2 | 136.5 | 133.6 |
| 1963 | 141.0 | 133.3 | 132.9 | 134.0 | 137.0 | 138.6 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 144.6 | 145.1 | 147.5 | 148.2 | 146.9 |
| 1964 | | 146.0 | 143.7 | 142.4 | 143.5 | | | | | | | | |

*Earliest year available.

[1]Includes Preston urban area.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (1949 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| 1949 | | | | | | | 94.3 | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | 98.9 | | | | | | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | 119.6 | | | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | | | | 120.6 | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | 137.5 | | | | | | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | 135.8 | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 139.4 | 129.7 | 131.6 | 133.9 | 135.1 | 136.3 | 140.0 | 137.3 | 142.2 | 147.3 | 149.3 | 149.7 | 140.5 |
| 1956 | 157.9 | 145.7 | 147.3 | 151.7 | 155.6 | 158.4 | 161.5 | 156.6 | 160.7 | 164.6 | 168.8 | 170.2 | 154.1 |
| 1957 | 166.9 | 164.9 | 166.1 | 166.3 | 165.3 | 169.7 | 172.4 | 169.4 | 169.7 | 170.5 | 170.2 | 168.1 | 150.2 |
| 1958 | 164.4 | 157.6 | 156.8 | 157.6 | 158.3 | 162.7 | 169.0 | 168.8 | 166.6 | 170.9 | 172.6 | 174.2 | 157.2 |
| 1959 | 180.3 | 171.7 | 173.3 | 174.0 | 174.8 | 179.2 | 185.6 | 183.6 | 186.1 | 188.8 | 188.6 | 184.8 | 173.4 |
| 1960 | 183.5 | 181.3 | 181.3 | 182.7 | 181.9 | 182.3 | 187.1 | 183.7 | 187.1 | 188.4 | 188.2 | 184.9 | 173.4 |
| 1961 | 185.9 | 176.6 | 176.7 | 176.8 | 177.7 | 183.5 | 190.2 | 188.6 | 192.1 | 194.1 | 196.3 | 195.3 | 182.8 |
| 1962 | 204.0 | 190.9 | 191.6 | 194.9 | 195.4 | 203.2 | 212.2 | 208.0 | 210.2 | 214.5 | 215.8 | 215.1 | 196.2 |
| 1963 | 223.8 | 212.5 | 213.4 | 215.5 | 218.2 | 221.2 | 224.9 | 222.6 | 229.0 | 235.4 | 238.1 | 239.1 | 215.1 |
| 1964 | | 235.5 | 237.9 | 236.7 | 238.3 | | | | | | | | |

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES, GUELPH, GALT AND KITCHENER URBAN AREAS, 1953 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (1949 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Guelph | | | | | | | |
| 1958* | 193.6 | 181.7 | 181.6 | 180.8 | 184.3 | 193.0 | 199.4 | 199.6 | 198.2 | 206.9 | 205.5 | 206.9 | 185.4 |
| 1959 | 214.2 | 197.6 | 200.4 | 206.9 | 209.5 | 217.7 | 223.7 | 217.0 | 218.3 | 225.5 | 223.5 | 222.8 | 207.1 |
| 1960 | 211.2 | 209.8 | 210.3 | 211.2 | 213.4 | 209.5 | 216.3 | 212.0 | 216.5 | 216.8 | 211.6 | 209.1 | 197.8 |
| 1961 | 216.1 | 202.4 | 205.5 | 203.2 | 204.9 | 215.2 | 224.6 | 222.0 | 231.3 | 228.7 | 227.7 | 220.0 | 207.4 |
| 1962 | 232.1 | 216.7 | 217.0 | 217.7 | 219.2 | 230.3 | 236.2 | 241.2 | 244.0 | 248.3 | 247.5 | 244.6 | 222.6 |
| 1963 | 248.9 | 234.0 | 241.3 | 244.4 | 244.0 | 249.2 | 250.3 | 245.0 | 258.4 | 263.9 | 258.5 | 258.7 | 238.5 |
| 1964 | | 251.3 | 255.7 | 255.8 | 261.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Galt[1] | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 148.2 | 147.9 | 148.8 | 150.1 | 152.0 | 150.8 | 150.4 | 143.9 | 147.3 | 148.5 | 151.4 | 149.0 | 138.1 |
| 1954 | 135.0 | 135.6 | 137.9 | 136.3 | 134.3 | 134.0 | 136.9 | 136.6 | 136.2 | 135.8 | 135.2 | 132.6 | 129.0 |
| 1955 | 140.0 | 128.7 | 130.9 | 135.7 | 135.9 | 134.9 | 140.3 | 138.4 | 142.8 | 146.4 | 150.8 | 151.2 | 144.1 |
| 1956 | 163.2 | 153.4 | 155.2 | 156.9 | 160.2 | 162.2 | 163.0 | 165.4 | 166.2 | 168.0 | 172.7 | 174.1 | 160.9 |
| 1957 | 178.0 | 173.2 | 176.3 | 176.9 | 177.8 | 180.3 | 185.9 | 185.2 | 182.4 | 178.0 | 178.4 | 176.9 | 164.3 |
| 1958 | 177.9 | 173.2 | 173.2 | 175.3 | 172.4 | 173.0 | 183.1 | 183.2 | 181.2 | 183.8 | 183.3 | 184.3 | 168.6 |
| 1959 | 191.7 | 181.3 | 184.8 | 184.5 | 187.3 | 189.0 | 194.9 | 199.0 | 197.7 | 201.1 | 197.8 | 196.9 | 185.6 |
| 1960 | 203.2 | 199.0 | 199.2 | 202.9 | 196.1 | 199.3 | 208.9 | 210.8 | 210.2 | 212.6 | 206.4 | 201.1 | 192.1 |
| 1961 | 192.5 | 193.3 | 190.3 | 189.8 | 188.0 | 190.6 | 196.3 | 193.6 | 197.6 | 194.8 | 192.7 | 194.7 | 188.7 |
| 1962 | 213.4 | 198.6 | 201.0 | 203.7 | 209.8 | 214.3 | 224.5 | 220.7 | 219.4 | 220.9 | 220.5 | 223.8 | 203.4 |
| 1963 | 235.9 | 227.6 | 225.6 | 226.5 | 226.1 | 228.6 | 236.7 | 237.8 | 242.7 | 248.7 | 248.9 | 247.5 | 234.0 |
| 1964 | | 252.8 | 257.3 | 258.2 | 258.6 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Kitchener | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 146.9 | 143.6 | 144.8 | 145.9 | 145.7 | 146.8 | 148.5 | 144.4 | 150.4 | 154.9 | 154.2 | 149.6 | 130.6 |
| 1954 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 142.6 | 142.5 | 143.1 | 143.0 | 145.2 | 144.4 | 144.6 | 145.1 | 147.1 | 145.9 | 139.5 |
| 1955 | 154.1 | 143.5 | 146.3 | 147.1 | 149.8 | 151.6 | 154.0 | 153.6 | 160.4 | 163.9 | 164.2 | 161.9 | 153.0 |
| 1956 | 170.4 | 155.0 | 155.6 | 159.8 | 165.0 | 170.0 | 175.6 | 171.7 | 175.3 | 180.2 | 185.1 | 183.5 | 168.2 |
| 1957 | 181.2 | 174.5 | 176.8 | 176.5 | 178.4 | 182.9 | 185.6 | 184.2 | 186.4 | 188.2 | 187.9 | 185.6 | 167.2 |
| 1958 | 183.4 | 172.3 | 170.0 | 171.3 | 173.9 | 182.1 | 188.7 | 187.9 | 188.0 | 193.7 | 197.8 | 197.4 | 178.0 |
| 1959 | 208.1 | 193.4 | 194.9 | 195.2 | 198.9 | 205.7 | 213.0 | 213.9 | 219.7 | 221.9 | 223.4 | 215.1 | 201.5 |
| 1960 | 214.4 | 208.9 | 207.8 | 209.6 | 211.4 | 214.2 | 219.1 | 214.0 | 220.7 | 220.8 | 224.8 | 219.5 | 202.4 |
| 1961 | 221.7 | 206.2 | 206.2 | 205.6 | 211.4 | 219.0 | 228.8 | 226.4 | 228.7 | 231.7 | 237.6 | 237.7 | 220.5 |
| 1962 | 245.2 | 225.6 | 224.1 | 232.2 | 234.6 | 246.8 | 254.2 | 251.7 | 254.5 | 259.4 | 261.8 | 259.2 | 237.8 |
| 1963 | 268.6 | 251.7 | 251.4 | 257.4 | 263.7 | 267.7 | 274.9 | 272.2 | 275.4 | 280.6 | 285.2 | 287.4 | 256.0 |
| 1964 | | 283.6 | 280.2 | 276.2 | 282.4 | | | | | | | | |

*Earliest year available.

[1]Includes Preston urban area.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN MANUFACTURING, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (In Dollars) | | | | | | | |
| 1949 | | | | | | | 38.31 | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | 41.34 | | | | | | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | 46.16 | | | | | | |
| 1952 | | | | | | | 51.35 | | | | | | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | n.a. | | | | | | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | n.a. | | | | | | |
| 1955 | 57.93 | 56.96 | 57.37 | 58.00 | 57.98 | 57.93 | 58.20 | 57.24 | 57.66 | 59.15 | 59.21 | 58.99 | 56.41 |
| 1956 | 60.37 | 58.80 | 59.15 | 59.93 | 60.77 | 61.00 | 60.99 | 59.43 | 60.40 | 61.45 | 62.13 | 62.42 | 58.00 |
| 1957 | 62.73 | 62.12 | 62.48 | 62.56 | 62.29 | 63.30 | 63.17 | 62.87 | 62.82 | 63.75 | 63.81 | 64.16 | 59.47 |
| 1958 | 65.17 | 63.36 | 63.84 | 64.64 | 64.67 | 65.70 | 66.28 | 65.85 | 65.54 | 66.36 | 66.87 | 67.26 | 61.65 |
| 1959 | 68.34 | 67.62 | 68.13 | 68.12 | 67.81 | 68.70 | 69.29 | 68.73 | 66.07 | 69.70 | 69.95 | 69.21 | 66.73 |
| 1960 | 70.28 | 69.33 | 69.43 | 69.83 | 70.04 | 69.90 | 70.84 | 70.72 | 71.12 | 70.66 | 71.16 | 71.39 | 68.90 |
| 1961 | 72.11 | 70.82 | 71.21 | 71.36 | 71.79 | 71.76 | 72.89 | 72.50 | 72.98 | 73.05 | 73.57 | 73.61 | 69.73 |
| 1962 | 74.26 | 73.04 | 73.15 | 73.84 | 73.56 | 74.50 | 75.26 | 74.46 | 75.10 | 76.13 | 75.88 | 75.73 | 70.41 |
| 1963 | 76.47 | 75.82 | 75.92 | 76.50 | 76.56 | 76.74 | 76.61 | 75.86 | 76.69 | 78.30 | 78.54 | 78.43 | 71.69 |
| 1964 | | 78.56 | 78.64 | 78.61 | 79.07 | | | | | | | | |

n.a. Not available.

## AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES, GUELPH, GALT AND KITCHENER URBAN AREAS, 1953 TO APRIL, 1964

| | Average | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | (In Dollars) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Guelph | | | | | | | |
| 1958* | 66.20 | 63.46 | 65.58 | 66.06 | 65.69 | 66.82 | 66.94 | 67.68 | 67.01 | 68.10 | 68.08 | 67.98 | 60.96 |
| 1959 | 68.28 | 66.36 | 67.01 | 67.57 | 67.89 | 68.32 | 69.18 | 69.26 | 68.12 | 69.88 | 69.60 | 69.61 | 66.58 |
| 1960 | 70.18 | 69.42 | 69.70 | 69.66 | 70.34 | 69.52 | 70.76 | 70.95 | 71.86 | 71.35 | 70.16 | 70.90 | 67.58 |
| 1961 | 72.43 | 71.10 | 71.57 | 71.24 | 71.29 | 72.27 | 73.42 | 73.19 | 74.33 | 74.05 | 73.77 | 73.04 | 69.84 |
| 1962 | 75.08 | 74.06 | 74.20 | 73.94 | 73.73 | 75.51 | 75.30 | 76.56 | 76.73 | 77.25 | 76.80 | 76.00 | 70.83 |
| 1963 | 76.94 | 74.92 | 76.34 | 76.70 | 76.11 | 76.99 | 76.50 | 76.16 | 78.30 | 79.86 | 78.74 | 78.20 | 74.52 |
| 1964 | | 78.48 | 78.59 | 78.45 | 79.49 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Galt[1] | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 53.83 | 53.50 | 54.13 | 54.18 | 54.15 | 53.85 | 54.49 | 53.38 | 53.59 | 53.76 | 54.52 | 54.55 | 51.85 |
| 1954 | 54.24 | 53.71 | 54.54 | 54.51 | 53.73 | 53.78 | 54.47 | 54.22 | 54.09 | 55.02 | 55.14 | 54.56 | 53.13 |
| 1955 | 55.52 | 54.81 | 55.32 | 56.28 | 55.55 | 54.40 | 55.46 | 54.58 | 55.56 | 56.66 | 57.08 | 56.98 | 53.54 |
| 1956 | 58.66 | 57.75 | 57.75 | 57.49 | 57.82 | 58.11 | 58.40 | 58.93 | 59.55 | 60.00 | 60.68 | 60.82 | 56.60 |
| 1957 | 60.56 | 60.58 | 60.68 | 60.30 | 60.34 | 60.10 | 61.26 | 61.15 | 60.83 | 60.73 | 60.89 | 61.50 | 58.39 |
| 1958 | 62.84 | 61.18 | 61.50 | 62.40 | 61.97 | 62.86 | 63.75 | 63.44 | 63.19 | 64.01 | 64.04 | 64.94 | 60.76 |
| 1959 | 66.22 | 65.40 | 66.18 | 65.79 | 65.69 | 66.31 | 66.76 | 66.66 | 65.77 | 67.44 | 67.71 | 66.43 | 64.49 |
| 1960 | 68.50 | 68.29 | 67.77 | 68.76 | 67.15 | 67.16 | 67.68 | 69.39 | 69.00 | 69.22 | 69.31 | 69.77 | 68.47 |
| 1961 | 70.33 | 69.95 | 69.60 | 69.88 | 69.65 | 70.04 | 71.02 | 70.68 | 70.77 | 71.22 | 70.78 | 71.45 | 68.89 |
| 1962 | 72.20 | 71.98 | 72.19 | 72.85 | 71.66 | 71.82 | 73.27 | 73.11 | 72.69 | 73.42 | 72.88 | 73.34 | 67.19 |
| 1963 | 74.68 | 75.30 | 74.94 | 74.83 | 73.64 | 73.87 | 74.84 | 74.78 | 74.94 | 76.19 | 76.06 | 75.27 | 71.56 |
| 1964 | | 77.15 | 77.14 | 77.52 | 77.36 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Kitchener | | | | | | | |
| 1953 | 55.01 | 54.65 | 54.87 | 55.03 | 54.97 | 55.53 | 55.68 | 54.66 | 55.46 | 56.32 | 56.30 | 54.89 | 51.76 |
| 1954 | 56.65 | 55.76 | 55.88 | 56.35 | 55.93 | 56.29 | 56.98 | 57.22 | 57.33 | 57.36 | 57.56 | 57.36 | 55.80 |
| 1955 | 59.44 | 58.15 | 58.78 | 59.28 | 59.60 | 59.59 | 59.72 | 59.35 | 59.70 | 60.86 | 60.48 | 59.59 | 58.22 |
| 1956 | 61.36 | 59.84 | 60.04 | 60.60 | 61.65 | 62.04 | 61.75 | 60.26 | 61.78 | 62.78 | 63.17 | 62.93 | 59.52 |
| 1957 | 63.64 | 62.38 | 63.58 | 63.27 | 63.70 | 64.65 | 64.15 | 63.95 | 63.96 | 64.94 | 64.42 | 64.82 | 59.91 |
| 1958 | 65.64 | 63.99 | 64.09 | 64.67 | 64.59 | 66.17 | 66.88 | 66.07 | 66.40 | 66.84 | 67.84 | 67.71 | 62.40 |
| 1959 | 69.66 | 68.51 | 68.92 | 68.52 | 68.68 | 69.98 | 70.43 | 70.43 | 70.47 | 71.27 | 71.38 | 70.08 | 67.25 |
| 1960 | 71.74 | 70.05 | 70.38 | 70.85 | 71.60 | 71.90 | 72.46 | 72.85 | 72.94 | 72.01 | 73.30 | 72.73 | 69.87 |
| 1961 | 73.85 | 72.53 | 73.01 | 72.68 | 73.33 | 73.37 | 74.86 | 74.48 | 74.77 | 75.05 | 75.53 | 75.40 | 71.15 |
| 1962 | 75.99 | 74.44 | 74.21 | 75.44 | 74.96 | 76.46 | 77.70 | 76.44 | 77.51 | 78.01 | 77.41 | 77.06 | 72.25 |
| 1963 | 77.28 | 76.61 | 76.81 | 77.91 | 78.06 | 78.35 | 78.36 | 77.78 | 77.25 | 78.44 | 78.46 | 78.65 | 70.73 |
| 1964 | — | 78.80 | 79.09 | 78.74 | 79.83 | | | | | | | | |

*Earliest year available.

[1]Includes Preston urban area.

## TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME, COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1952, 1961 AND 1962

| | Number of Taxpayers | | | Total Income of Taxpayers | | | | Average Income for Taxpayers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1952 | 1961 | 1962 | 1952 | 1961 | 1962 | % Change 1962/1952 | 1952 | 1961 | 1962 | % Change 1962/1952 |
| | | | | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | (Dollars) | | | |
| Huron | 5,410 | 9,513 | 9,303 | 15,122 | 34,656 | 34,683 | 129.4 | 2,795 | 3,643 | 3,728 | 33.4 |
| Perth | 10,050 | 12,679 | 13,920 | 30,092 | 50,030 | 56,287 | 87.0 | 2,994 | 3,946 | 4,044 | 35.1 |
| Stratford | 5,530 | 6,972 | 6,925 | 17,035 | 28,565 | 28,952 | 70.0 | 3,080 | 4,097 | 4,181 | 35.7 |
| Waterloo | 43,080 | 61,690 | 64,495 | 137,667 | 257,105 | 275,544 | 100.2 | 3,196 | 4,168 | 4,272 | 33.7 |
| Galt | 7,540 | 10,168 | 10,931 | 24,595 | 40,748 | 46,357 | 88.5 | 3,262 | 4,007 | 4,241 | 30.0 |
| Kitchener and Waterloo | 24,780 | 37,124 | 39,629 | 80,963 | 156,913 | 173,306 | 114.1 | 3,267 | 4,228 | 4,373 | 33.9 |
| Wellington | 14,370 | 20,526 | 22,543 | 43,675 | 84,014 | 93,142 | 113.3 | 3,039 | 4,093 | 4,132 | 36.0 |
| Guelph | 10,060 | 14,122 | 15,412 | 30,618 | 59,767 | 65,973 | 115.5 | 3,044 | 4,232 | 4,281 | 40.6 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 72,910 | 104,408 | 110,261 | 226,556 | 425,805 | 459,656 | 102.9 | 3,107 | 4,078 | 4,169 | 34.2 |
| Total, Ontario | 1,364,260 | 1,886,702 | 1,943,215 | 4,556,453 | 8,486,573 | 8,923,565 | 95.8 | 3,340 | 4,498 | 4,592 | 37.5 |
| Mid-Western Ontario as % of Ontario | (5.3) | (5.5) | (5.7) | (5.0) | (5.0) | (5.2) | | (93.0) | (90.7) | (90.8) | |

# NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

| | | Total Number of Farms | | Total Area of Farms | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % of Ontario Total | Area (Acres) | % of Ontario Total | Average Area per Farm (Acres) |
| Huron | 1951 | 5,772 | 3.85 | 783,556 | 3.75 | 135.8 |
| | 1956 | 5,443 | 3.87 | 775,063 | 3.90 | 142.4 |
| | 1961 | 5,052 | 4.16 | 765,135 | 4.12 | 151.5 |
| Perth | 1951 | 4,357 | 2.91 | 515,333 | 2.47 | 118.3 |
| | 1956 | 4,302 | 3.06 | 510,192 | 2.57 | 118.6 |
| | 1961 | 4,122 | 3.40 | 511,303 | 2.75 | 124.0 |
| Waterloo | 1951 | 2,638 | 1.76 | 291,789 | 1.40 | 110.6 |
| | 1956 | 2,602 | 1.85 | 290,999 | 1.46 | 111.8 |
| | 1961 | 2,435 | 2.01 | 276,636 | 1.49 | 113.6 |
| Wellington | 1951 | 4,463 | 2.98 | 606,630 | 2.91 | 135.9 |
| | 1956 | 4,305 | 3.06 | 594,972 | 2.99 | 138.2 |
| | 1961 | 4,005 | 3.30 | 570,823 | 3.07 | 142.5 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1951 | 17,230 | 11.5 | 2,197,308 | 10.5 | 127.5 |
| | 1956 | 16,652 | 11.8 | 2,171,226 | 10.9 | 130.4 |
| | 1961 | 15,614 | 12.9 | 2,123,897 | 11.4 | 136.0 |

## FARM HOLDINGS[1] CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

| | | | Total Number of Farms | 1-69 Acres | 70-129 Acres | 130-239 Acres | 240-399 Acres | 400-759 Acres | 760 Acres and Over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1951 | No. | 5,772 | 867 | 2,478 | 1,894 | 448 | 76 | 9 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (15.0) | (42.9) | (32.8) | (7.9) | (1.3) | (0.1) |
| | 1956 | No. | 5,443 | 759 | 2,202 | 1,894 | 474 | 106 | 8 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (14.0) | (40.5) | (34.8) | (8.7) | (1.9) | (0.1) |
| | 1961 | No. | 5,052 | 631 | 1,876 | 1,879 | 529 | 131 | 6 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (12.5) | (37.1) | (37.2) | (10.5) | (2.6) | (0.1) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. | 4,357 | 668 | 2,326 | 1,169 | 165 | 124 | 5 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (15.3) | (53.4) | (26.8) | (3.8) | (0.6) | (0.1) |
| | 1956 | No. | 4,302 | 672 | 2,204 | 1,235 | 166 | 22 | 3 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (15.6) | (51.2) | (28.7) | (3.9) | (0.5) | (0.1) |
| | 1961 | No. | 4,122 | 585 | 2,059 | 1,224 | 221 | 32 | 1 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (14.2) | (49.9) | (29.7) | (5.4) | (0.8) | (0.0) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. | 2,638 | 643 | 1,173 | 710 | 99 | 11 | 2 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (24.4) | (44.5) | (26.9) | (3.7) | (0.4) | (0.1) |
| | 1956 | No. | 2,602 | 642 | 1,128 | 716 | 96 | 17 | 3 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (24.7) | (43.4) | (27.5) | (3.7) | (0.6) | (0.1) |
| | 1961 | No. | 2,435 | 616 | 1,003 | 676 | 117 | 20 | 3 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (25.3) | (41.2) | (27.8) | (4.8) | (0.8) | (0.1) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. | 4,463 | 600 | 1,968 | 1,508 | 322 | 61 | 4 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (13.4) | (44.2) | (33.7) | (7.2) | (1.4) | (0.1) |
| | 1956 | No. | 4,305 | 531 | 1,908 | 1,463 | 343 | 55 | 5 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (12.3) | (44.3) | (34.1) | (7.9) | (1.3) | (0.1) |
| | 1961 | No. | 4,005 | 494 | 1,690 | 1,401 | 350 | 61 | 9 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (12.3) | (42.2) | (35.0) | (8.8) | (1.5) | (0.2) |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1951 | No. | 17,230 | 2,778 | 7,945 | 5,281 | 1,034 | 172 | 20 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (16.1) | (46.1) | (30.7) | (6.0) | (1.0) | (0.1) |
| | 1956 | No. | 16,652 | 2,604 | 7,442 | 5,308 | 1,079 | 200 | 19 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (15.6) | (44.7) | (31.9) | (6.5) | (1.2) | (0.1) |
| | 1961 | No. | 15,614 | 2,326 | 6,628 | 5,180 | 1,217 | 244 | 19 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (14.9) | (42.4) | (33.2) | (7.8) | (1.6) | (0.1) |

[1]The definition of "farm" in the 1951 Census included holdings of three acres or more in size, or holdings of from one to three acres in size with agricultural production in 1950 valued at $250 or more. The same definition was used in the 1956 Census. In the 1961 Census a "farm" is defined as a holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past twelve months valued at $50 or more.

## CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Huron | Perth | Waterloo | Wellington | Total Mid-Western Ontario Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Census Farms | 5,052 | 4,122 | 2,435 | 4,005 | 15,614 |
| Number of Commercial Farms | 4,358 | 3,679 | 2,040 | 3,311 | 13,388 |
| Value of Products Sold of: | | | | | |
| $25,000 and Over | 153 | 116 | 193 | 138 | 600 |
| $15,000–$24,999 | 282 | 258 | 319 | 266 | 1,125 |
| $10,000–$14,999 | 488 | 524 | 368 | 397 | 1,777 |
| $ 5,000–$ 9,999 | 1,489 | 1,419 | 536 | 1,044 | 4,488 |
| $ 3,750–$ 4,999 | 579 | 490 | 184 | 438 | 1,691 |
| $ 2,500–$ 3,749 | 688 | 452 | 190 | 488 | 1,818 |
| $ 1,200–$ 2,499 | 679 | 420 | 250 | 540 | 1,889 |
| Number of Other Farms | 694 | 443 | 395 | 694 | 2,226 |
| Small Scale Farms[1]: | | | | | |
| Part-time Farms | 229 | 125 | 170 | 213 | 737 |
| Other Small Scale Farms | 222 | 136 | 61 | 191 | 610 |
| Residential and Other Small Farms[2] | 241 | 182 | 163 | 284 | 870 |
| Institutional Farms, etc. | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 9 |

[1]Value of products sold of $250—$1,199.

[2]Value of products sold of less thon $250.

## COMMERCIAL FARMS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF FARM, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | Huron | Perth | Waterloo | Wellington | Total Mid-Western Ontario Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Commercial Farms | 4,358 | 3,679 | 2,040 | 3,311 | 13,388 |
| Dairy | 680 | 905 | 470 | 564 | 2,619 |
| Cattle, Hogs, Sheep (Excluding Dairy Farms) | 2,843 | 2,193 | 1,194 | 2,321 | 8,551 |
| Poultry | 192 | 152 | 153 | 171 | 668 |
| Wheat | 12 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27 |
| Small Grains (Excluding Wheat Farms) | 131 | 35 | 9 | 24 | 199 |
| Field Crops, Other Than Small Grains | 18 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 54 |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 11 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 32 |
| Forestry | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Miscellaneous Specialty | 11 | 34 | 29 | 36 | 110 |
| Mixed | 458 | 343 | 152 | 166 | 1,119 |
| Livestock Combination | 413 | 335 | 146 | 150 | 1,044 |
| Field Crops Combination | 21 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 35 |
| Other Combinations | 24 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 40 |

## TENURE OF OCCUPIED FARMS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956 AND 1961

| | | Total Number of Farms | Operated by Owner | Operated by Tenant | Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant | Operated by Manager |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1951 | 5,772 | 4,718 | 260 | 701 | 93 |
| | 1956 | 5,443 | 4,513 | 190 | 679 | 61 |
| | 1961 | 5,052 | 4,166 | 114 | 757 | 15 |
| Perth | 1951 | 4,357 | 3,842 | 186 | 282 | 47 |
| | 1956 | 4,302 | 3,841 | 122 | 290 | 49 |
| | 1961 | 4,122 | 3,635 | 111 | 366 | 10 |
| Waterloo | 1951 | 2,638 | 2,286 | 166 | 163 | 23 |
| | 1956 | 2,602 | 2,230 | 146 | 191 | 35 |
| | 1961 | 2,435 | 2,008 | 146 | 263 | 18 |
| Wellington | 1951 | 4,463 | 3,824 | 266 | 305 | 68 |
| | 1956 | 4,305 | 3,783 | 165 | 296 | 61 |
| | 1961 | 4,005 | 3,446 | 157 | 379 | 23 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1951 | 17,230 | 14,670 | 878 | 1,451 | 231 |
| | 1956 | 16,652 | 14,367 | 623 | 1,456 | 206 |
| | 1961 | 15,614 | 13,255 | 528 | 1,765 | 66 |

## VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Value of Land and Buildings | Value of Machinery and Equipment* | Value of Livestock and Poultry | Total Value | Total Value as % of Ontario |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | ($000's) | 84,408 | 23,097 | 34,496 | 142,001 | (3.8) |
| | % | (59.4) | (16.3) | (24.3) | (100.0) | |
| Perth | ($000's) | 76,447 | 21,596 | 30,817 | 128,860 | (3.4) |
| | % | (59.3) | (16.8) | (23.9) | (100.0) | |
| Waterloo | ($000's) | 63,820 | 13,641 | 18,494 | 95,954 | (2.6) |
| | % | (66.5) | (14.2) | (19.3) | (100.0) | |
| Wellington | ($000's) | 80,164 | 17,817 | 26,705 | 124,686 | (3.3) |
| | % | (64.3) | (14.3) | (21.4) | (100.0) | |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | ($000's) | 304,839 | 76,150 | 110,512 | 491,501 | (13.1) |
| | % | (62.0) | (15.5) | (22.5) | (100.0) | |

*Includes automobiles.

# FARM MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC POWER, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1961

| | | Huron | Perth | Waterloo | Wellington | Total Mid-Western Ontario Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Farms | | 5,052 | 4,122 | 2,435 | 4,005 | 15,614 |
| Farms Reporting: | | | | | | |
| Automobiles | No. | 4,346 | 3,534 | 1,863 | 3,308 | 13,051 |
| | % | (86.0) | (85.7) | (76.5) | (82.6) | (83.6) |
| Motor Trucks | No. | 2,045 | 1,757 | 942 | 1,519 | 6,263 |
| | % | (40.5) | (42.6) | (38.7) | (37.9) | (40.1) |
| Tractors | No. | 4,349 | 3,655 | 2,031 | 3,535 | 13,570 |
| | % | (86.1) | (88.7) | (83.4) | (88.3) | (86.9) |
| Grain Combines | No. | 1,091 | 861 | 312 | 581 | 2,845 |
| | % | (21.6) | (20.9) | (12.8) | (14.5) | (18.2) |
| Grain Binders | No. | 2,396 | 2,187 | 1,232 | 2,225 | 8,040 |
| | % | (47.4) | (53.1) | (50.6) | (55.6) | (51.5) |
| Threshing Machines | No. | 1,065 | 1,470 | 792 | 1,269 | 4,596 |
| | % | (21.1) | (35.7) | (32.5) | (31.7) | (29.4) |
| Pick-up Hay Balers | No. | 1,097 | 1,109 | 580 | 1,012 | 3,798 |
| | % | (21.7) | (26.9) | (23.8) | (25.3) | (24.3) |
| Forage Crop Harvesters | No. | 540 | 612 | 402 | 448 | 2,002 |
| | % | (10.7) | (14.8) | (16.5) | (11.2) | (12.8) |
| Electric Motors (1/3 h.p. and over) | No. | 2,683 | 2,574 | 1,403 | 2,350 | 9,010 |
| | % | (53.1) | (62.4) | (57.6) | (58.7) | (57.7) |
| Milking Machines | No. | 2,096 | 2,607 | 1,252 | 1,684 | 7,639 |
| | % | (41.5) | (63.2) | (51.4) | (42.0) | (48.9) |
| Electric Milk Coolers | No. | 241 | 332 | 195 | 179 | 947 |
| | % | (4.8) | (8.1) | (8.0) | (4.5) | (6.1) |
| Electric Power | No. | 4,794 | 3,938 | 2,212 | 3,810 | 14,754 |
| | % | (94.9) | (95.5) | (90.8) | (95.1) | (94.5) |

## NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1953, 1956, 1961, 1962 AND 1963

| | | Horses | Cattle | Cattle for Milk Purposes[1] | Swine | Sheep and Lambs | Hens and Chickens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1953 | 6,650 | 165,190 | 43,400 | 99,700 | 9,065 | 1,526,300 |
| | 1956 | 4,111 | 165,622 | 44,934 | 107,316 | 9,172 | 1,620,328 |
| | 1961 | 2,228 | 188,623 | 51,066 | 107,267 | 10,855 | 1,916,690 |
| | 1962 | 2,100 | 196,500 | 47,700 | 112,400 | 10,100 | 1,833,200 |
| | 1963 | 2,100 | 194,200 | 45,500 | 122,000 | 8,500 | 1,912,300 |
| Perth | 1953 | 6,560 | 126,580 | 58,100 | 108,000 | 6,000 | 1,287,500 |
| | 1956 | 3,812 | 128,516 | 57,304 | 122,527 | 4,715 | 1,640,308 |
| | 1961 | 2,544 | 148,209 | 65,789 | 140,184 | 4,409 | 1,451,097 |
| | 1962 | 2,600 | 148,400 | 61,100 | 148,900 | 4,000 | 1,405,400 |
| | 1963 | 2,900 | 151,500 | 62,300 | 159,500 | 4,100 | 1,430,500 |
| Waterloo | 1953 | 5,325 | 67,340 | 33,400 | 73,400 | 4,240 | 1,101,200 |
| | 1956 | 3,452 | 65,102 | 31,856 | 75,566 | 2,847 | 1,402,856 |
| | 1961 | 3,390 | 77,799 | 34,903 | 95,837 | 3,536 | 1,435,670 |
| | 1962 | 3,400 | 79,310 | 33,000 | 102,300 | 3,400 | 1,360,900 |
| | 1963 | 3,700 | 81,000 | 33,100 | 116,700 | 3,500 | 1,360,600 |
| Wellington | 1953 | 7,820 | 110,300 | 37,000 | 89,700 | 16,035 | 1,164,500 |
| | 1956 | 5,269 | 118,846 | 37,261 | 94,227 | 13,465 | 1,198,732 |
| | 1961 | 3,784 | 132,306 | 43,912 | 107,168 | 14,549 | 1,382,602 |
| | 1962 | 3,800 | 134,050 | 40,400 | 114,200 | 13,800 | 1,301,100 |
| | 1963 | 4,100 | 141,600 | 42,300 | 128,500 | 13,000 | 1,356,500 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1953 | 26,355 | 469,410 | 171,900 | 370,800 | 35,340 | 5,079,500 |
| | 1956 | 16,644 | 478,086 | 171,355 | 399,636 | 30,199 | 5,862,224 |
| | 1961 | 11,946 | 546,937 | 195,670 | 450,456 | 33,349 | 6,186,059 |
| | 1962 | 11,900 | 558,260 | 182,200 | 477,800 | 31,300 | 5,900,600 |
| | 1963 | 12,800 | 568,300 | 183,200 | 526,700 | 29,100 | 6,059,900 |

[1]Included in figures for cattle.

# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1953, 1961, 1962 AND 1963

| | | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | $ |
| Hay[1] | 1946 | 407,608 | 793,533[2] | 8,363,824 |
| | 1953 | 411,800 | 921,400[2] | 11,015,000 |
| | 1961 | 428,924 | 1,031,200[2] | 12,234,300 |
| | 1962 | 423,700 | 934,000[2] | 13,812,600 |
| | 1963 | 402,600 | 975,000[2] | 17,907,700 |
| Mixed Grains | 1946 | 278,026 | 13,769,734 | 8,814,021 |
| | 1953 | 307,500 | 14,677,000 | 11,944,000 |
| | 1961 | 291,273 | 16,216,200 | 13,957,700 |
| | 1962 | 302,700 | 18,181,200 | 15,780,100 |
| | 1963 | 292,900 | 17,808,400 | 15,233,200 |
| Oats | 1946 | 191,015 | 9,365,388 | 4,992,933 |
| | 1953 | 152,500 | 7,255,900 | 5,203,300 |
| | 1961 | 237,902 | 13,197,800 | 10,599,000 |
| | 1962 | 248,800 | 15,131,300 | 12,002,700 |
| | 1963 | 240,800 | 14,579,600 | 10,705,400 |
| Corn for Fodder | 1946 | 41,471 | 426,204[2] | 1,556,550 |
| | 1953 | 35,600 | 390,600[2] | 1,523,700 |
| | 1961 | 53,080 | 728,500[2] | 3,767,700 |
| | 1962 | 53,600 | 670,700[2] | 3,450,800 |
| | 1963 | 61,600 | 766,300[2] | 4,558,700 |
| Corn for Husking | 1946 | 833 | 39,445 | 40,896 |
| | 1953 | 13,250 | 786,500 | 1,170,500 |
| | 1961 | 17,920 | 1,245,300 | 1,446,800 |
| | 1962 | 18,600 | 1,319,300 | 1,644,200 |
| | 1963 | 41,600 | 2,720,400 | 3,795,900 |
| Winter Wheat | 1946 | 84,077 | 2,678,227 | 3,310,423 |
| | 1953 | 82,800 | 3,096,200 | 4,538,400 |
| | 1961 | 44,586 | 1,717,900 | 2,465,800 |
| | 1962 | 39,700 | 1,532,900 | 2,570,200 |
| | 1963 | 40,000 | 1,724,100 | 2,940,400 |
| Dry Beans | 1946 | 19,980 | 361,391 | 1,066,317 |
| | 1953 | 18,800 | 300,800 | 1,239,300 |
| | 1961 | 24,010 | 288,072 | 1,849,061 |
| | 1962 | 24,100 | 301,865 | 2,052,100 |
| | 1963 | 24,330 | 313,590 | 2,217,100 |
| Field Roots[3] | 1946 | 19,971 | 8,323,087 | 2,553,298 |
| | 1953 | 5,660 | 2,557,000 | 826,100 |
| | 1961 | 4,401 | 2,369,300 | 826,000 |
| | 1962 | 4,510 | 2,322,600 | 1,374,400 |
| | 1963 | 4,730 | 2,157,100 | 1,382,100 |

[1]Includes Hay, Clovers, Alsike and Alfalfa.
[2]Tons.
[3]Includes Mangels and Turnips.

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1953, 1961, 1962 AND 1963 (Cont'd)

| | | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | $ |
| Potatoes | 1946 | 10,827 | 1,604,474 | 1,576,288 |
| | 1953 | 4,650 | 832,600 | 842,600 |
| | 1961 | 3,421 | 1,129,500 | 1,022,300 |
| | 1962 | 3,250 | 1,118,200 | 1,122,100 |
| | 1963 | 3,340 | 1,150,200 | 1,155,600 |
| Barley | 1946 | 55,503 | 2,325,418 | 1,632,699 |
| | 1953 | 43,700 | 1,676,200 | 1,846,700 |
| | 1961 | 14,905 | 659,800 | 698,700 |
| | 1962 | 15,500 | 732,200 | 807,900 |
| | 1963 | 17,600 | 845,200 | 936,000 |
| Flax | 1946 | 3,796 | 37,939 | 114,942 |
| | 1953 | 16,940 | 228,500 | 618,800 |
| | 1961 | 15,031 | 274,900 | 926,500 |
| | 1962 | 15,000 | 257,100 | 796,100 |
| | 1963 | 16,100 | 295,700 | 870,900 |
| Spring Wheat | 1946 | 3,621 | 86,281 | 139,891 |
| | 1953 | 2,850 | 65,100 | 93,400 |
| | 1961 | 2,207 | 53,800 | 77,000 |
| | 1962 | 2,100 | 54,000 | 90,100 |
| | 1963 | 1,940 | 53,300 | 91,400 |
| Buckwheat | 1946 | 11,605 | 265,379 | 204,851 |
| | 1953 | 7,000 | 158,500 | 157,400 |
| | 1961 | 2,265 | 57,100 | 61,500 |
| | 1962 | 1,490 | 37,600 | 40,700 |
| | 1963 | 1,450 | 36,300 | 43,600 |
| Rye | 1946 | 1,425 | 32,023 | 56,933 |
| | 1953 | 2,200 | 51,000 | 60,600 |
| | 1961 | 1,190 | 34,100 | 40,200 |
| | 1962 | 1,180 | 30,000 | 34,200 |
| | 1963 | 1,230 | 31,100 | 34,300 |
| Soy Beans | 1946 | 3,231 | 53,421 | 118,114 |
| | 1953 | 1,950 | 36,800 | 94,100 |
| | 1961 | 403 | 8,900 | 20,040 |
| | 1962 | 440 | 9,581 | 22,840 |
| | 1963 | 500 | 10,400 | 28,100 |
| Dry Peas | 1946 | 2,066 | 49,020 | 135,167 |
| | 1953 | 1,570 | 32,200 | 82,800 |
| | 1961 | 405 | 8,643 | 21,600 |
| | 1962 | 370 | 7,700 | 19,920 |
| | 1963 | 420 | 8,900 | 24,570 |
| **All Field Crops*** | 1946 | 1,135,055 | — | 33,933,341 |
| | 1953 | 1,108,770 | — | 41,256,700 |
| | 1961 | 1,141,923 | — | 50,008,101 |
| | 1962 | 1,155,040 | — | 55,620,950 |
| | 1963 | 1,151,140 | — | 61,924,970 |

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, BY COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1963

| | Huron | | | Perth | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value |
| | No. | No. | $ | No. | No. | $ |
| Winter Wheat | 14,500 | 623,500 | 1,066,200 | 6,400 | 279,000 | 482,700 |
| Spring Wheat | 580 | 16,000 | 27,000 | 420 | 11,600 | 19,800 |
| Oats | 66,300 | 4,243,200 | 3,097,500 | 59,800 | 3,952,700 | 2,846,000 |
| Barley | 7,800 | 378,200 | 412,200 | 5,100 | 257,600 | 291,100 |
| Rye | 270 | 6,700 | 7,400 | 130 | 3,300 | 3,600 |
| Buckwheat | 390 | 9,600 | 11,600 | 300 | 7,500 | 8,900 |
| Flax | 5,100 | 93,800 | 275,800 | 2,900 | 53,100 | 156,100 |
| Mixed Grains | 91,500 | 5,755,400 | 4,892,100 | 99,000 | 6,395,400 | 5,500,000 |
| Dry Peas | 280 | 5,900 | 16,400 | 80 | 1,700 | 4,670 |
| Dry Beans | 21,620 | 274,570 | 1,941,210 | 2,700 | 38,880 | 274,880 |
| Potatoes | 320 | 69,000 | 72,400 | 230 | 40,200 | 42,200 |
| Corn for Husking | 22,000 | 1,364,000 | 1,909,600 | 6,500 | 470,600 | 658,800 |
| Corn for Fodder | 17,500 | 213,500[2] | 1,249,000 | 15,200 | 190,000[2] | 1,130,500 |
| Field Roots[3] | 2,030 | 930,700 | 595,600 | 730 | 328,800 | 217,000 |
| Soy Beans | 320 | 6,600 | 17,860 | 120 | 2,500 | 6,800 |
| Hay[1] | 122,100 | 274,700[2] | 5,288,000 | 103,000 | 255,400[2] | 4,597,200 |
| **All Field Crops*** | 372,610 | — | 20,879,870 | 302,610 | — | 16,240,250 |

| | Waterloo | | | Wellington | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value | Acres | Bushels | Total Farm Value |
| | No. | No. | $ | No. | No. | $ |
| Winter Wheat | 12,100 | 522,700 | 883,400 | 7,000 | 298,900 | 508,100 |
| Spring Wheat | 430 | 11,700 | 20,200 | 510 | 14,000 | 24,400 |
| Oats | 48,200 | 2,593,200 | 1,919,000 | 66,500 | 3,790,500 | 2,842,900 |
| Barley | 2,300 | 97,800 | 106,600 | 2,400 | 111,600 | 126,100 |
| Rye | 380 | 9,700 | 10,600 | 450 | 11,400 | 12,700 |
| Buckwheat | 130 | 3,200 | 3,800 | 630 | 16,000 | 19,300 |
| Flax | 500 | 9,000 | 26,600 | 7,600 | 139,800 | 412,400 |
| Mixed Grains | 30,400 | 1,611,200 | 1,401,700 | 72,000 | 4,046,400 | 3,439,400 |
| Dry Peas | — | — | — | 60 | 1,300 | 3,500 |
| Dry Beans | 10 | 140 | 1,010 | — | — | — |
| Potatoes | 1,640 | 604,900 | 604,900 | 1,150 | 436,100 | 436,100 |
| Corn for Husking | 10,400 | 696,800 | 968,600 | 2,700 | 189,000 | 258,900 |
| Corn for Fodder | 14,000 | 173,600[2] | 1,057,200 | 14,900 | 189,200[2] | 1,122,000 |
| Field Roots[3] | 880 | 399,100 | 255,400 | 1,090 | 498,500 | 314,100 |
| Soy Beans | 50 | 1,100 | 2,900 | 10 | 200 | 540 |
| Hay[1] | 59,100 | 158,400[2] | 2,865,500 | 118,400 | 286,500[2] | 5,157,000 |
| **All Field Crops*** | 180,520 | — | 10,127,410 | 295,400 | — | 14,677,440 |

*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

[1]Includes Hay, Clovers, Alsike and Alfalfa.

[2]Tons.

[3]Includes Mangels and Turnips.

## COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK, CREAM, CHOCOLATE DAIRY DRINK, BUTTERMILK AND SKIM MILK, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1963

| | Standard Fluid | Special Fluid | Partly Skimmed | Skim Milk | Total Fluid Milk | Buttermilk | Chocolate Dairy Drink | Total Fluid Cream | Sour Cream |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarts | | | | | | | | |
| Perth County | 3,233,800 | 35,095 | 796,440 | 293,157 | 4,358,492 | 36,038 | 276,434 | 78,188 | 1,354 |
| Waterloo County | 12,837,571 | 180,872 | 4,899,086 | 2,021,383 | 19,938,912 | 224,817 | 920,335 | 504,815 | 42,714 |
| Wellington County | 5,611,039 | 167,153 | 1,229,884 | 470,434 | 7,478,510 | 79,107 | 286,621 | 145,813 | 5,866 |

Note: Total for Region is not shown as the figures for Huron County are included in the Bruce-Grey-Huron sales area.

## TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY COMMERCIAL DAIRIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1963

| Sales Area | Milk Bought (lbs.) | Average Price per Cwt. $ | Total Cost $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perth County | 12,118,526 | 4.62 | 560,599 |
| Waterloo County | 65,993,387 | 4.66 | 3,072,704 |
| Wellington County | 23,878,032 | 4.53 | 1,082,400 |

Note: Total for Region is not shown as the figures for Huron County are included in the Bruce-Grey-Huron sales area.

## PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1963

| | | Huron | Perth | Waterloo | Wellington | Total Region |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (lbs.) | | |
| Creamery Butter | 1953 | 2,767,732 | 6,399,849 | 3,616,080 | 5,324,107 | 18,107,768 |
| | 1955 | 2,690,640 | 7,200,320 | 3,807,047 | 4,839,345 | 18,537,352 |
| | 1957 | 2,321,306 | 7,696,816 | 4,198,827 | 4,443,972 | 18,660,921 |
| | 1959 | 1,950,185 | 9,874,251 | 4,783,764 | 7,266,013 | 23,874,213 |
| | 1961 | 1,474,820 | 11,103,455 | 7,175,331 | 8,199,190 | 27,952,796 |
| | 1963 | 1,500,438 | 11,505,772 | 9,295,502 | 9,032,966 | 31,334,678 |
| | | | | (lbs.) | | |
| Cheddar Cheese | 1953 | 498,979 | 1,700,928 | 152,870 | 115,430 | 2,468,207 |
| | 1955 | 865,764 | 1,517,541 | 129,353 | 3,174 | 2,515,832 |
| | 1957 | 583,834 | 1,617,989 | 159,412 | 454,730 | 2,815,965 |
| | 1959 | 644,001 | 1,970,644 | 875,170 | 273,092 | 3,762,907 |
| | 1961 | 992,585 | 2,126,668 | 1,184,065 | 506,454 | 4,809,772 |
| | 1963 | 1,140,641 | 2,079,819 | 1,870,243 | 1,195,958 | 6,286,661 |

## VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PRINCIPAL GROUPS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1962

| | Metallics ($000's) | Non-Metallics ($000's) | Fuels ($000's) | Structural Materials ($000's) | Total Value ($000's) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | — | 6,096 | 69 | 841 | 7,006 |
| Perth | — | — | — | 7,735 | 7,735 |
| Waterloo | — | — | — | 2,424 | 2,424 |
| Wellington | — | — | — | 3,835 | 3,835 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | — | 6,096 | 69 | 14,835 | 21,000 |
| % of Ontario | — | 22.3 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 2.3 |

# MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1955, 1961, AND 1962

| | | 1955 | | | 1961 | | | 1962 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ontario | Mid-Western Ontario Region | % of Ontario | Ontario | Mid-Western Ontario Region | % of Ontario | Ontario | Mid-Western Ontario Region | % of Ontario |
| Total Value of Production | ($000's) | 583,955 | 12,991 | 2.2 | 943,669 | 19,301 | 2.0 | 913,342 | 21,000 | 2.3 |
| Non-Metallics | ($000's) | 14,409 | 1,010 | 7.0 | 23,630 | 4,738 | 20.1 | 27,321 | 6,096 | 22.3 |
| Salt | tons | 998,789 | 59,593 | 6.0 | 2,861,705 | 637,058 | 22.3 | 3,155,589 | 897,648 | 28.4 |
| | ($000's) | 5,845 | 1,010 | 17.3 | 13,586 | 4,738 | 34.9 | 15,388 | 6,096 | 39.6 |
| Fuels | ($000's) | 5,940 | — | — | 9,161 | 74 | 0.8 | 9,464 | 69 | 0.7 |
| Natural Gas | M cu. ft. | 10,852,857 | — | — | 14,544,165 | 190,639 | 1.3 | 15,648,294 | 187,116 | 1.2 |
| | ($000's) | 4,341 | — | — | 5,614 | 74 | 1.3 | 5,802 | 69 | 1.2 |
| Structural Materials | ($000's) | 92,695 | 11,981 | 12.9 | 130,093 | 14,489 | 11.1 | 146,788 | 14,835 | 10.1 |
| Cement | tons | 1,341,275 | 407,856 | 30.4 | 2,226,923 | 473,364 | 21.3 | 2,510,783 | 485,822 | 19.3 |
| | ($000's) | 19,707 | 5,944 | 30.2 | 35,672 | 6,878 | 19.3 | 38,704 | 7,116 | 18.4 |
| Clay Products | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | ($000's) | 18,314 | 604 | 3.3 | 19,037 | 902 | 4.7 | 20,147 | 483 | 2.4 |
| Lime | tons | 698,245 | 118,994 | 17.0 | 865,130 | 104,178 | 12.0 | 910,930 | 93,742 | 10.3 |
| | ($000's) | 8,420 | 2,106 | 25.0 | 11,548 | 1,977 | 17.1 | 10,528 | 1,874 | 17.8 |
| Sand and Gravel | tons | 51,488,067 | 7,053,144 | 13.7 | 70,208,199 | 9,527,014 | 13.6 | 76,600,813 | 9,597,205 | 12.5 |
| | ($000's) | 29,946 | 3,285 | 11.0 | 40,344 | 4,695 | 11.6 | 52,365 | 5,328 | 10.2 |
| Stone | tons | 12,739,139 | 134,571** | 1.1 | 18,361,843 | 75,266** | 0.4 | 18,797,648 | 95,061** | 0.5 |
| | ($000's) | 16,308 | 41 | 0.3 | 23,493 | 38 | 0.2 | 25,044 | 34 | 0.1 |

*No common measure.

**Only limestone produced in Region.

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

## ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE CUSTOMERS* IN THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SERVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY BY THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO, 1953, 1962 AND 1963

| Type of Service | 1953 (Kwh. Millions) | 1953 ($000's) | 1962 (Kwh. Millions) | 1962 ($000's) | 1963 (Kwh. Millions) | 1963 ($000's) | Per Cent Change: Sales (Kwh.) 1963/1953 | Sales (Kwh.) 1963/1962 | Revenue ($) 1963/1953 | Revenue ($) 1963/1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic (Including Hamlet and Summer Cottage) | 264.9 | 3,626 | 566.3 | 7,109 | 605.7 | 7,429 | 128.7 | 7.0 | 104.9 | 4.5 |
| Farm | 80.8 | 1,681 | 151.1 | 2,671 | 178.4 | 3,086 | 120.8 | 18.1 | 83.6 | 15.5 |
| Commercial | 88.7 | 1,582 | 190.8 | 3,015 | 208.9 | 3,162 | 135.5 | 9.5 | 99.9 | 4.9 |
| Power (Including Direct Industrial) | 301.2 | 3,231 | 583.9 | 5,838 | 647.3 | 6,385 | 114.9 | 10.9 | 97.6 | 9.4 |
| Street Lighting | 11.9 | 339 | 22.2 | 596 | 24.0 | 638 | 101.7 | 8.1 | 88.2 | 7.0 |
| Other | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 100.0 | —80.0 |
| **Total** | 747.5 | 10,459 | 1,514.3 | 19,234 | 1,664.3 | 20,701 | 122.6 | 9.9 | 97.9 | 7.6 |

*Total for Customers of Municipal Electrical Utilities, Ontario Hydro's Local Systems, Rural Operating Areas and Direct Industrial Customers.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961

| | | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Huron | 1946 | 142 | 1,827 | 2,349 | 405 | 14,825 | 4,831 | 20,061 |
| | 1951 | 142 | 1,638 | 3,108 | 509 | 11,227 | 5,951 | 17,687 |
| | 1956 | 129 | 1,701 | 4,071 | 494 | 12,712 | 7,659 | 20,865 |
| | 1957 | 143 | 1,880 | 4,934 | 591 | 15,898 | 9,925 | 26,414 |
| | 1958 | 138 | 1,864 | 5,239 | 591 | 16,326 | 10,326 | 27,243 |
| | 1959 | 135 | 2,029 | 5,984 | 597 | 18,249 | 12,068 | 30,914 |
| | 1960[3] | 141 | 1,884 | 5,783 | 507 | 19,079 | 10,885 | 30,471 |
| | 1961[3] | 118 | 1,841 | 5,882 | 506 | 19,746 | 11,030 | 31,282 |
| Perth | 1946 | 168 | 5,280 | 8,134 | 1,174 | 18,935 | 14,040 | 34,149 |
| | 1951 | 161 | 5,268 | 12,327 | 1,713 | 30,039 | 21,148 | 52,900 |
| | 1956 | 151 | 5,456 | 16,781 | 2,394 | 38,675 | 31,235 | 72,304 |
| | 1957 | 162 | 5,517 | 17,650 | 2,432 | 42,254 | 31,823 | 76,509 |
| | 1958 | 161 | 5,133 | 17,019 | 2,652 | 43,605 | 32,999 | 79,256 |
| | 1959 | 154 | 4,994 | 17,099 | 2,636 | 45,281 | 32,973 | 80,890 |
| | 1960[3] | 163 | 5,222 | 17,834 | 2,477 | 48,803 | 36,177 | 87,457 |
| | 1961[3] | 147 | 5,466 | 18,638 | 2,660 | 57,521 | 37,800 | 97,981 |
| Waterloo | 1946 | 455 | 28,608 | 44,146 | 2,417 | 89,293 | 85,818 | 177,528 |
| | 1951 | 517 | 31,106 | 77,471 | 4,148 | 178,300 | 157,818 | 340,266 |
| | 1956 | 555 | 32,469 | 104,380 | 5,330 | 210,255 | 208,252 | 423,837 |
| | 1957 | 563 | 32,653 | 108,727 | 5,774 | 220,407 | 220,260 | 446,441 |
| | 1958 | 535 | 31,215 | 108,506 | 5,460 | 225,962 | 221,749 | 453,171 |
| | 1959 | 544 | 32,659 | 119,999 | 5,968 | 250,055 | 228,994 | 485,017 |
| | 1960[3] | 565 | 32,494 | 122,430 | 6,016 | 255,580 | 237,685 | 499,281 |
| | 1961[3] | 538 | 31,300 | 121,740 | 6,131 | 263,338 | 235,445 | 504,914 |
| Wellington | 1946 | 199 | 7,666 | 11,786 | 841 | 23,721 | 20,530 | 45,092 |
| | 1951 | 223 | 8,187 | 20,538 | 1,342 | 43,096 | 36,501 | 80,939 |
| | 1956 | 215 | 8,673 | 28,269 | 1,854 | 55,506 | 49,917 | 107,277 |
| | 1957 | 232 | 8,720 | 29,821 | 1,956 | 55,816 | 55,145 | 112,917 |
| | 1958 | 230 | 8,560 | 30,490 | 2,241 | 59,367 | 56,382 | 117,990 |
| | 1959 | 228 | 9,121 | 34,061 | 2,388 | 65,923 | 59,319 | 127,630 |
| | 1960[3] | 240 | 8,878 | 33,865 | 2,350 | 64,931 | 62,859 | 130,140 |
| | 1961[3] | 222 | 9,028 | 33,769 | 2,609 | 76,486 | 69,163 | 148,258 |
| **Total, Mid-Western Ontario Region** | 1946 | 964 | 43,381 | 66,415 | 4,837 | 146,774 | 125,219 | 276,830 |
| | 1951 | 1,043 | 46,199 | 113,444 | 7,712 | 262,662 | 221,418 | 491,792 |
| | 1956 | 1,050 | 48,299 | 153,501 | 10,072 | 317,148 | 297,063 | 624,283 |
| | 1957 | 1,100 | 48,770 | 161,132 | 10,753 | 334,375 | 317,153 | 662,281 |
| | 1958 | 1,064 | 46,772 | 161,254 | 10,944 | 345,260 | 321,456 | 677,660 |
| | 1959 | 1,061 | 48,803 | 177,143 | 11,589 | 379,508 | 333,354 | 724,451 |
| | 1960[3] | 1,109 | 48,478 | 179,912 | 11,350 | 388,393 | 347,606 | 747,349 |
| | 1961[3] | 1,025 | 47,635 | 180,029 | 11,906 | 417,091 | 353,438 | 782,435 |

[1]Excludes adjustment for inventory chonge.

[2]Figures for 1946 ond 1951 ore "Gross Value of Products" insteod of "Selling Value of Foctory Shipments".

[3]As a result of revisions mode in the classification of industries in 1960 and of the implementation of o new definition of the establishment (reporting unit) in 1961, the figures reported for these last two yeors are not strictly comporable to those of earlier yeors.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Foods and Beverages | 299 | 7,613 | 28,425 | 2,926 | 147,329 | 71,911 | 222,166 |
| Slaughtering and Meat Packing | 11 | 2,106 | 9,680 | 396 | 49,631 | 13,871 | 63,898 |
| Poultry Processors | 15 | 397 | 1,057 | 87 | 9,310 | 1,377 | 10,774 |
| Butter and Cheese | 36 | 559 | 1,783 | 564 | 21,430 | 3,383 | 25,377 |
| Pasteurizing | 41 | 623 | 2,302 | 251 | 5,428 | 3,624 | 9,303 |
| Fruit and Vegetable Preparations | 6 | 559 | 1,667 | 132 | 6,550 | 3,270 | 9,952 |
| Feeds | 91 | 671 | 2,298 | 568 | 23,872 | 6,053 | 30,493 |
| Flour Mills | 6 | 124 | 525 | 79 | 7,550 | 1,567 | 9,196 |
| Bakeries | 61 | 735 | 2,320 | 251 | 2,879 | 3,888 | 7,018 |
| Miscellaneous Foods | 5 | 440 | 1,203 | 159 | 5,121 | 3,464 | 8,744 |
| Soft Drinks | 12 | 110 | 440 | 61 | 701 | 1,513 | 2,275 |
| Other | 15 | 1,289 | 5,150 | 378 | 14,857 | 29,901 | 45,136 |
| Rubber Products | 11 | 4,520 | 19,281 | 1,213 | 35,169 | 38,319 | 74,701 |
| Leather Products | 42 | 3,563 | 11,903 | 236 | 16,600 | 17,870 | 34,705 |
| Shoe Factories | 19 | 2,675 | 8,694 | 120 | 10,575 | 13,741 | 24,436 |
| Leather Gloves | 6 | 173 | 507 | 9 | 825 | 613 | 1,447 |
| Miscellaneous Leather Products | 12 | 410 | 1,377 | 39 | 2,572 | 2,556 | 5,167 |
| Other | 5 | 305 | 1,325 | 68 | 2,628 | 960 | 3,655 |
| Textiles | 43 | 3,592 | 12,026 | 775 | 29,767 | 20,048 | 50,590 |
| Cotton Yarn and Cloth | 4 | 674 | 2,070 | 86 | 2,698 | 2,906 | 5,690 |
| Wool Yarn | 3 | 668 | 1,949 | 113 | 5,426 | 3,644 | 9,183 |
| Wool Cloth | 5 | 556 | 1,870 | 214 | 3,644 | 2,894 | 6,752 |
| Synthetic Textiles | 6 | 812 | 2,950 | 176 | 9,013 | 5,452 | 14,641 |
| Fibre Preparing | 5 | 241 | 990 | 77 | 2,335 | 1,803 | 4,215 |
| Canvas Products | 5 | 34 | 79 | 4 | 110 | 133 | 247 |
| Miscellaneous Textiles | 6 | 95 | 251 | 9 | 669 | 426 | 1,104 |
| Other | 9 | 512 | 1,867 | 96 | 5,872 | 2,790 | 8,758 |
| Knitting Mills | 19 | 996 | 2,941 | 148 | 10,413 | 5,723 | 16,284 |
| Hosiery Mills | 4 | 158 | 466 | 15 | 649 | 628 | 1,292 |
| Other | 15 | 838 | 2,475 | 133 | 9,763 | 5,096 | 14,992 |
| Clothing | 18 | 2,417 | 6,569 | 104 | 11,671 | 11,961 | 23,736 |
| Men's Factory Clothing | 13 | 1,938 | 5,195 | 63 | 9,509 | 9,357 | 18,929 |
| Other | 5 | 479 | 1,374 | 41 | 2,162 | 2,604 | 4,807 |
| Wood Products | 57 | 1,205 | 4,043 | 233 | 6,587 | 6,788 | 13,607 |
| Sawmills | 15 | 145 | 407 | 62 | 749 | 607 | 1,418 |
| Sash, Door, Planing Mills | 19 | 446 | 1,563 | 82 | 2,767 | 2,967 | 5,816 |
| Coffins and Caskets | 4 | 106 | 302 | 12 | 350 | 514 | 876 |
| Miscellaneous Wood | 7 | 114 | 524 | 20 | 320 | 739 | 1,079 |
| Other | 12 | 394 | 1,247 | 57 | 2,401 | 1,961 | 4,418 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 80 | 2,991 | 10,952 | 401 | 12,028 | 16,279 | 28,708 |
| Household Furniture | 57 | 1,870 | 6,462 | 198 | 6,862 | 9,183 | 16,243 |
| Office Furniture | 6 | 706 | 2,784 | 134 | 2,685 | 4,101 | 6,920 |
| Other | 17 | 415 | 1,706 | 69 | 2,481 | 2,995 | 5,545 |
| Paper Products | 10 | 556 | 1,971 | 101 | 7,832 | 1,799 | 9,732 |
| Boxes, Folding and Set Up | 5 | 185 | 576 | 23 | 918 | 843 | 1,784 |
| Other | 5 | 371 | 1,395 | 78 | 6,914 | 956 | 7,948 |

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 (Cont'd)

| | Establish-ments | Employ-ees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Printing and Publishing | 85 | 1,111 | 4,423 | 115 | 3,399 | 9,417 | 12,930 |
| Primary Metal | 19 | 1,032 | 4,041 | 280 | 2,879 | 5,910 | 9,070 |
| Iron Foundries | 10 | 904 | 3,498 | 225 | 2,195 | 4,893 | 7,313 |
| Copper and Alloy Rolling, Casting | 5 | 40 | 176 | 14 | 296 | 238 | 548 |
| Other | 4 | 88 | 367 | 41 | 388 | 779 | 1,209 |
| Metal Fabricating | 124 | 4,801 | 20,258 | 973 | 33,758 | 40,763 | 75,494 |
| Metal Stamping, Pressing | 23 | 862 | 3,803 | 258 | 7,935 | 8,122 | 16,315 |
| Wire and Wire Products | 10 | 566 | 2,452 | 130 | 4,483 | 4,810 | 9,423 |
| Hardware, Tools, Cutlery | 25 | 1,006 | 4,090 | 148 | 2,758 | 7,051 | 9,957 |
| Heating Equipment | 9 | 221 | 904 | 46 | 1,858 | 1,589 | 3,493 |
| Machine Shops | 21 | 188 | 776 | 32 | 613 | 986 | 1,631 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating | 18 | 895 | 3,641 | 179 | 7,608 | 6,926 | 14,713 |
| Other | 18 | 1,063 | 4,592 | 180 | 8,503 | 11,279 | 19,962 |
| Machinery | 38 | 2,409 | 10,776 | 294 | 13,835 | 18,943 | 33,072 |
| Transportation Equipment | 20 | 1,110 | 4,324 | 299 | 6,692 | 8,914 | 15,905 |
| Aircraft and Parts | 3 | 115 | 550 | 12 | 262 | 813 | 1,087 |
| Motor Vehicle Parts | 8 | 621 | 2,230 | 143 | 4,306 | 6,450 | 10,899 |
| Other | 9 | 374 | 1,544 | 144 | 2,124 | 1,651 | 3,919 |
| Electrical Products | 32 | 6,204 | 24,688 | 919 | 49,291 | 42,598 | 92,808 |
| Major Appliances | 9 | 1,860 | 7,296 | 396 | 20,367 | 15,229 | 35,992 |
| Electrical Industrial Equipment | 6 | 1,271 | 5,924 | 228 | 6,118 | 10,789 | 17,135 |
| Miscellaneous Electrical Products | 4 | 130 | 466 | 17 | 421 | 726 | 1,164 |
| Other | 13 | 2,943 | 11,002 | 278 | 22,385 | 15,854 | 38,517 |
| Non-metallic Mineral Products | 36 | 896 | 3,753 | 2,218 | 3,912 | 11,429 | 17,560 |
| Concrete Products | 17 | 266 | 1,112 | 194 | 1,111 | 2,901 | 4,206 |
| Ready-mix Concrete | 5 | 40 | 137 | 25 | 565 | 482 | 1,072 |
| Domestic Clay Products | 5 | 113 | 344 | 201 | 27 | 680 | 908 |
| Other | 9 | 477 | 2,160 | 1,798 | 2,209 | 7,366 | 11,374 |
| Chemical Products | 18 | 558 | 2,404 | 272 | 11,738 | 7,535 | 19,545 |
| Mixed Fertilizers | 4 | 66 | 264 | 47 | 1,768 | 814 | 2,629 |
| Pharmaceuticals and Medicines | 5 | 53 | 198 | 5 | 308 | 570 | 883 |
| Other | 9 | 439 | 1,942 | 220 | 9,662 | 6,151 | 16,033 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 72 | 1,845 | 6,282 | 294 | 8,650 | 11,424 | 20,367 |
| Plastic Fabricators | 17 | 636 | 2,353 | 157 | 3,535 | 4,873 | 8,565 |
| Sporting Goods | 8 | 330 | 1,274 | 44 | 1,362 | 1,673 | 3,079 |
| Signs and Displays | 10 | 44 | 164 | 8 | 133 | 260 | 401 |
| Models and Patterns | 6 | 26 | 119 | 2 | 29 | 180 | 211 |
| Dental Laboratories | 8 | 16 | 59 | 1 | 23 | 76 | 100 |
| Other | 23 | 793 | 2,313 | 82 | 3,568 | 4,361 | 8,011 |
| Other Major Groups | 2 | 216 | 968 | 105 | 5,543 | 5,622 | 11,270 |
| **Total, All Industries** | 1,025 | 47,635 | 180,029 | 11,906 | 417,091 | 353,438 | 782,435 |

[1]Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Establish-ments | Employ-ees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Huron | | | | | | | |
| Foods and Beverages | 63 | 576 | 1,670 | 271 | 11,136 | 3,389 | 14,796 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 6 | 114 | 336 | 11 | 258 | 531 | 800 |
| Printing and Publishing | 9 | 59 | 191 | 6 | 83 | 291 | 380 |
| Other Major Groups | 40 | 1,092 | 3,685 | 219 | 8,269 | 6,818 | 15,306 |
| Perth | | | | | | | |
| Foods and Beverages | 67 | 1,281 | 3,951 | 582 | 29,818 | 6,050 | 36,450 |
| Textiles | 3 | 470 | 1,572 | 73 | 4,557 | 2,485 | 7,115 |
| Wood Products | 6 | 59 | 186 | 17 | 390 | 387 | 794 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 12 | 806 | 2,947 | 56 | 3,709 | 4,419 | 8,184 |
| Printing and Publishing | 10 | 172 | 686 | 18 | 467 | 1,136 | 1,621 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 6 | 302 | 904 | 28 | 1,654 | 1,418 | 3,100 |
| Other Major Groups | 43 | 2,376 | 8,391 | 1,885 | 16,925 | 21,907 | 40,717 |
| Waterloo | | | | | | | |
| Foods and Beverages | 95 | 4,776 | 19,747 | 1,491 | 86,013 | 55,355 | 142,859 |
| Rubber Products | 5 | 4,084 | 17,940 | 1,119 | 33,151 | 35,226 | 69,496 |
| Leather Products | 31 | 3,000 | 10,356 | 186 | 13,877 | 15,727 | 29,790 |
| Textiles | 31 | 2,287 | 7,743 | 523 | 19,470 | 12,579 | 32,572 |
| Knitting Mills | 12 | 646 | 2,015 | 121 | 8,662 | 4,362 | 13,145 |
| Wood Products | 26 | 659 | 2,405 | 102 | 3,559 | 3,713 | 7,374 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 51 | 1,901 | 7,083 | 304 | 7,304 | 10,470 | 18,078 |
| Paper Products | 4 | 277 | 906 | 41 | 4,204 | 1 | 4,246 |
| Printing and Publishing | 40 | 569 | 2,476 | 61 | 1,419 | 4,507 | 5,987 |
| Primary Metal | 14 | 635 | 2,447 | 142 | 1,987 | 3,613 | 5,742 |
| Metal Fabricating | 87 | 3,678 | 15,259 | 697 | 22,778 | 29,931 | 53,406 |
| Machinery | 25 | 1,741 | 8,039 | 201 | 9,361 | 12,892 | 22,454 |
| Electrical Products | 17 | 2,983 | 11,247 | 261 | 24,963 | 18,204 | 43,428 |
| Chemical Products | 12 | 447 | 1,936 | 218 | 9,200 | 5,782 | 15,200 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 48 | 1,251 | 4,486 | 231 | 5,769 | 8,007 | 14,007 |
| Other Major Groups | 40 | 2,366 | 7,654 | 432 | 11,622 | 15,077 | 27,131 |
| Wellington | | | | | | | |
| Foods and Beverages | 74 | 980 | 3,056 | 583 | 20,362 | 7,115 | 28,060 |
| Clothing | 8 | 872 | 2,211 | 57 | 3,865 | 4,232 | 8,154 |
| Wood Products | 15 | 223 | 557 | 36 | 886 | 917 | 1,839 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 11 | 170 | 586 | 30 | 756 | 860 | 1,646 |
| Paper Products | 3 | 68 | 298 | 17 | 648 | 495 | 1,160 |
| Printing and Publishing | 26 | 311 | 1,070 | 31 | 1,430 | 3,482 | 4,943 |
| Metal Fabricating | 21 | 869 | 4,107 | 213 | 8,150 | 8,584 | 16,947 |
| Electrical Products | 13 | 2,995 | 12,536 | 622 | 21,469 | 22,228 | 44,319 |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Products | 8 | 297 | 1,227 | 480 | 1,222 | 2,873 | 4,575 |
| Chemical Products | 5 | 105 | 440 | 50 | 1,957 | 1,727 | 3,734 |
| Other Major Groups | 38 | 2,138 | 7,683 | 490 | 15,741 | 16,651 | 32,882 |

[1]Excludes adjustment for inventory changes.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961

| | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Huron | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 15 | 81 | 195 | 22 | 259 | 280 | 561 |
| Butter and Cheese | 7 | 50 | 134 | 45 | 1,612 | 300 | 1,957 |
| Feeds | 24 | 153 | 509 | 106 | 5,020 | 1,017 | 6,143 |
| Machine Shops | 3 | 12 | 42 | 3 | 35 | 45 | 83 |
| Pasteurizing Plants | 8 | 58 | 191 | 20 | 497 | 259 | 776 |
| Other Industries | 61 | 1,487 | 4,811 | 311 | 12,323 | 9,128 | 21,762 |
| Perth | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 9 | 73 | 175 | 20 | 236 | 224 | 480 |
| Butter and Cheese | 13 | 149 | 571 | 187 | 7,739 | 1,091 | 9,017 |
| Feeds | 22 | 135 | 455 | 126 | 4,721 | 906 | 5,753 |
| Furniture, Household | 12 | 806 | 2,947 | 56 | 3,709 | 4,419 | 8,184 |
| Pasteurizing Plants | 8 | 74 | 236 | 34 | 533 | 324 | 891 |
| Soft Drinks | 4 | 26 | 128 | 13 | 227 | 480 | 720 |
| Other Industries | 79 | 4,203 | 14,126 | 2,223 | 40,356 | 30,357 | 72,936 |
| Waterloo | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 22 | 503 | 1,754 | 188 | 2,174 | 3,115 | 5,477 |
| Butter and Cheese | 8 | 130 | 407 | 115 | 5,641 | 679 | 6,435 |
| Clothing, Men's Factory | 8 | 1,452 | 4,149 | 44 | 7,505 | 7,174 | 14,723 |
| Communications Equipment | 8 | 1,074 | 3,528 | 59 | 5,552 | 5,458 | 11,069 |
| Concrete Products | 10 | 184 | 822 | 141 | 763 | 2,293 | 3,197 |
| Copper and Alloy Roll etc. | 3 | 10 | 29 | 3 | 80 | 2 | 85 |
| Dental Laboratories | 3 | 10 | 37 | 1 | 17 | 44 | 62 |
| Feeds | 17 | 173 | 664 | 167 | 6,986 | 1,746 | 8,899 |
| Furniture, Household | 34 | 842 | 2,837 | 110 | 2,503 | 3,793 | 6,406 |
| Furniture, Other | 11 | 372 | 1,547 | 64 | 2,342 | 2,772 | 5,178 |
| Hardware, Tools, Cutlery | 24 | 799 | 3,030 | 121 | 2,344 | 5,001 | 7,466 |
| Iron Foundries | 7 | 537 | 2,051 | 98 | 1,519 | 2,832 | 4,449 |
| Knitting Mills | 12 | 646 | 2,015 | 121 | 8,662 | 4,362 | 13,145 |
| Leather Boot Shoe Findings | 3 | 120 | 413 | 18 | 770 | 550 | 1,338 |
| Leather Gloves | 5 | 147 | 460 | 7 | 743 | 554 | 1,304 |
| Machine Shops | 14 | 135 | 567 | 25 | 454 | 736 | 1,215 |
| Machinery, Miscellaneous | 18 | 1,625 | 7,583 | 184 | 8,664 | 11,838 | 20,686 |
| Metal Fabricating, Misc. | 11 | 557 | 2,188 | 119 | 5,002 | 4,150 | 9,271 |
| Metal, Ornamental, etc. | 8 | 68 | 196 | 16 | 351 | 346 | 713 |
| Metal, Stamp and Press etc. | 16 | 652 | 2,716 | 183 | 4,563 | 5,057 | 9,803 |
| Models and Patterns | 3 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 13 | 93 | 107 |
| Pasteurizing Plants | 15 | 353 | 1,340 | 136 | 3,097 | 2,026 | 5,259 |
| Plastic Fabricators | 15 | 610 | 2,241 | 149 | 3,202 | 4,728 | 8,079 |
| Printing and Bookbinding | 30 | 258 | 1,033 | 29 | 738 | 1,541 | 2,308 |
| Rubber Products | 5 | 4,084 | 17,940 | 1,119 | 33,151 | 35,226 | 69,496 |
| Sash, Door, Planing Mills | 12 | 234 | 824 | 39 | 1,131 | 1,337 | 2,507 |
| Sawmills | 5 | 40 | 93 | 13 | 237 | 128 | 378 |
| Shoe Factories | 15 | 2,320 | 7,791 | 98 | 9,439 | 12,901 | 22,438 |
| Signs and Displays | 7 | 38 | 136 | 7 | 126 | 224 | 357 |
| Sporting Goods | 6 | 320 | 1,257 | 43 | 1,335 | 1,615 | 2,993 |

## PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1961 (Cont'd)

| | Establish-ments | Employ-ees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[1] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Waterloo (Cont'd) | | | | | | | |
| Synthetic Textiles | 4 | 374 | 1,261 | 74 | 5,488 | 2,422 | 7,984 |
| Textiles, Miscellaneous | 5 | 39 | 120 | 6 | 477 | 158 | 641 |
| Truck, Body and Trailers | 5 | 16 | 46 | 2 | 43 | 65 | 110 |
| Woollen Textiles | 4 | 555 | 1,869 | 214 | 3,644 | 2,890 | 6,748 |
| Other Industries | 164 | 12,008 | 48,729 | 2,420 | 134,585 | 107,588 | 244,593 |
| Wellington | | | | | | | |
| Bakeries | 15 | 78 | 195 | 21 | 210 | 270 | 501 |
| Butter and Cheese | 8 | 230 | 670 | 217 | 6,438 | 1,313 | 7,968 |
| Coffins and Caskets | 3 | 79 | 232 | 9 | 278 | 393 | 680 |
| Electric Appliances | 6 | 1,316 | 5,037 | 288 | 9,879 | 9,097 | 19,264 |
| Feeds | 28 | 210 | 671 | 169 | 7,145 | 2,384 | 9,698 |
| Furniture, Household | 7 | 130 | 432 | 23 | 469 | 568 | 1,060 |
| Machine Shops | 3 | 40 | 162 | 4 | 120 | 198 | 322 |
| Pasteurizing Plants | 10 | 138 | 536 | 62 | 1,300 | 1,016 | 2,378 |
| Soft Drinks | 3 | 19 | 51 | 14 | 101 | 140 | 255 |
| Wire and Wire Products | 4 | 88 | 392 | 52 | 1,590 | 651 | 2,293 |
| Other Industries | 135 | 6,700 | 25,390 | 1,750 | 48,957 | 53,132 | 103,839 |

[1]Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

Note: Due to rounding off totals may not agree with totals shown for counties in previous tables.

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES[1], MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961

| | | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[2] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Huron | | | | | | | | |
| Blyth | 1946 | 8 | 34 | 34 | 7 | 369 | 72 | 448 |
| | 1951 | 5 | 37 | 71 | 17 | 1,308 | 104 | 1,429 |
| | 1956 | 4 | 42 | 121 | 28 | 1,257 | 169 | 1,454 |
| | 1957 | 5 | 39 | 149 | 26 | 1,239 | 321 | 1,586 |
| | 1958 | 5 | 43 | 149 | 29 | 1,378 | 279 | 1,686 |
| | 1959 | 5 | 46 | 177 | 28 | 1,570 | 372 | 1,970 |
| | 1960 | 6 | 54 | 186 | 32 | 1,878 | 346 | 2,256 |
| | 1961 | 6 | 60 | 204 | 36 | 1,860 | 482 | 2,378 |
| Clinton | 1946 | 9 | 205 | 229 | 17 | 439 | 450 | 906 |
| | 1951 | 10 | 155 | 289 | 27 | 524 | 458 | 1,009 |
| | 1956 | 11 | 161 | 364 | 30 | 701 | 608 | 1,339 |
| | 1957 | 11 | 157 | 363 | 32 | 806 | 518 | 1,356 |
| | 1958 | 12 | 220 | 497 | 33 | 1,021 | 582 | 1,636 |
| | 1959 | 12 | 221 | 555 | 39 | 887 | 746 | 1,672 |
| | 1960 | 13 | 227 | 651 | 51 | 2,159 | 936 | 3,146 |
| | 1961 | 11 | 195 | 559 | 44 | 2,186 | 811 | 3,041 |
| Exeter | 1946 | 8 | 130 | 152 | 23 | 676 | 362 | 1,061 |
| | 1951 | 8 | 123 | 235 | 34 | 922 | 643 | 1,599 |
| | 1956 | 8 | 93 | 230 | 32 | 704 | 463 | 1,199 |
| | 1957 | 11 | 138 | 335 | 45 | 1,017 | 520 | 1,582 |
| | 1958 | 9 | 78 | 179 | 26 | 501 | 277 | 804 |
| | 1959 | 9 | 135 | 349 | 32 | 1,129 | 667 | 1,828 |
| | 1960 | 10 | 186 | 514 | 59 | 1,614 | 979 | 2,652 |
| | 1961 | 8 | 184 | 521 | 55 | 1,701 | 1,233 | 2,989 |
| Goderich | 1946 | 19 | 569 | 833 | 235 | 6,445 | 1,815 | 8,495 |
| | 1951 | 16 | 419 | 917 | 215 | 3,357 | 2,138 | 5,710 |
| | 1956 | 17 | 488 | 1,326 | 203 | 3,285 | 3,081 | 6,569 |
| | 1957 | 19 | 483 | 1,467 | 231 | 3,267 | 3,395 | 6,893 |
| | 1958 | 18 | 450 | 1,427 | 232 | 3,860 | 3,496 | 7,588 |
| | 1959 | 17 | 463 | 1,645 | 218 | 4,725 | 3,613 | 8,556 |
| | 1960 | 17 | 407 | 1,497 | 93 | 4,675 | 3,021 | 7,789 |
| | 1961 | 17 | 432 | 1,657 | 101 | 5,143 | 2,953 | 8,197 |
| Seaforth | 1946 | 13 | 224 | 313 | 26 | 2,048 | 554 | 2,628 |
| | 1951 | 13 | 261 | 456 | 29 | 1,544 | 737 | 2,310 |
| | 1956 | 13 | 269 | 593 | 34 | 1,122 | 897 | 2,053 |
| | 1957 | 13 | 253 | 588 | 28 | 1,067 | 814 | 1,909 |
| | 1958 | 14 | 300 | 753 | 29 | 1,115 | 1,122 | 2,266 |
| | 1959 | 13 | 320 | 784 | 45 | 1,998 | 1,422 | 3,465 |
| | 1960 | 13 | 264 | 688 | 40 | 1,647 | 1,307 | 2,994 |
| | 1961 | 12 | 275 | 745 | 46 | 2,023 | 1,071 | 3,140 |

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES[1], MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[2] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Huron (Cont'd) | | | | | | | | |
| Wingham | 1946 | 14 | 371 | 515 | 34 | 1,676 | 895 | 2,605 |
| | 1951 | 16 | 386 | 763 | 56 | 1,695 | 1,079 | 2,830 |
| | 1956 | 18 | 392 | 965 | 81 | 2,990 | 1,499 | 4,570 |
| | 1957 | 20 | 390 | 999 | 99 | 2,727 | 2,243 | 5,069 |
| | 1958 | 17 | 403 | 1,180 | 103 | 3,176 | 2,431 | 5,710 |
| | 1959 | 17 | 440 | 1,286 | 101 | 3,270 | 2,682 | 6,053 |
| | 1960 | 18 | 396 | 1,201 | 103 | 2,711 | 2,509 | 5,323 |
| | 1961 | 17 | 390 | 1,200 | 87 | 2,827 | 2,353 | 5,267 |
| Perth | | | | | | | | |
| Listowel | 1946 | 17 | 517 | 701 | 79 | 2,601 | 1,480 | 4,160 |
| | 1951 | 12 | 411 | 802 | 71 | 2,587 | 1,187 | 3,845 |
| | 1956 | 12 | 476 | 1,147 | 111 | 2,628 | 1,955 | 4,694 |
| | 1957 | 14 | 507 | 1,312 | 121 | 2,988 | 1,990 | 5,099 |
| | 1958 | 13 | 488 | 1,300 | 110 | 3,128 | 2,529 | 5,767 |
| | 1959 | 12 | 475 | 1,368 | 98 | 3,191 | 2,659 | 5,948 |
| | 1960 | 13 | 584 | 1,596 | 107 | 3,873 | 2,503 | 6,483 |
| | 1961 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Milverton | 1946 | 9 | 185 | 253 | 16 | 478 | 440 | 934 |
| | 1951 | 11 | 269 | 538 | 27 | 800 | 884 | 1,711 |
| | 1956 | 11 | 174 | 422 | 27 | 761 | 650 | 1,438 |
| | 1957 | 12 | 192 | 465 | 30 | 874 | 650 | 1,554 |
| | 1958 | 12 | 293 | 853 | 49 | 1,392 | 1,801 | 3,242 |
| | 1959 | 11 | 184 | 511 | 34 | 859 | 736 | 1,629 |
| | 1960 | 11 | 170 | 493 | 34 | 781 | 717 | 1,532 |
| | 1961 | 9 | 159 | 484 | 30 | 887 | 593 | 1,510 |
| St. Mary's | 1946 | 19 | 612 | 885 | 689 | 2,600 | 2,364 | 5,653 |
| | 1951 | 12 | 558 | 1,502 | 1,021 | 5,001 | 4,115 | 10,137 |
| | 1956 | 12 | 562 | 1,936 | 1,570 | 6,143 | 6,406 | 14,119 |
| | 1957 | 14 | 580 | 2,137 | 1,526 | 5,339 | 7,180 | 14,045 |
| | 1958 | 14 | 570 | 2,155 | 1,715 | 6,674 | 6,922 | 15,311 |
| | 1959 | 14 | 737 | 2,824 | 1,708 | 8,118 | 7,784 | 17,610 |
| | 1960 | 14 | 718 | 2,817 | 1,482 | 7,260 | 10,302 | 19,044 |
| | 1961 | 13 | 701 | 2,872 | 1,533 | 9,333 | 8,781 | 19,647 |
| Stratford | 1946 | 59 | 3,559 | 5,818 | 268 | 9,028 | 8,085 | 17,381 |
| | 1951 | 66 | 3,690 | 8,869 | 435 | 15,424 | 13,524 | 29,383 |
| | 1956 | 68 | 3,905 | 12,466 | 493 | 20,931 | 20,193 | 41,617 |
| | 1957 | 75 | 3,924 | 12,894 | 559 | 24,280 | 19,963 | 44,802 |
| | 1958 | 74 | 3,477 | 11,777 | 534 | 22,350 | 19,171 | 42,055 |
| | 1959 | 73 | 3,277 | 11,322 | 528 | 22,400 | 19,344 | 42,272 |
| | 1960 | 74 | 3,305 | 11,548 | 562 | 25,827 | 19,990 | 46,379 |
| | 1961 | 67 | 3,278 | 11,262 | 588 | 27,846 | 21,270 | 49,704 |

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES[1], MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[2] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Waterloo | | | | | | | | |
| Ayr | 1946 | 7 | 84 | 99 | 13 | 213 | 174 | 400 |
| | 1951 | 8 | 108 | 183 | 22 | 1,544 | 553 | 2,119 |
| | 1956 | 6 | 55 | 139 | 11 | 461 | 172 | 644 |
| | 1957 | 7 | 88 | 231 | 14 | 451 | 321 | 786 |
| | 1958 | 7 | 77 | 218 | 12 | 460 | 385 | 857 |
| | 1959 | 6 | 72 | 234 | 13 | 529 | 359 | 901 |
| | 1960 | 6 | 53 | 175 | 12 | 325 | 269 | 606 |
| | 1961 | 6 | 66 | 220 | 23 | 529 | 332 | 884 |
| Elmira | 1946 | 20 | 860 | 1,339 | 97 | 2,878 | 2,973 | 5,948 |
| | 1951 | 21 | 794 | 2,076 | 185 | 4,759 | 4,202 | 9,146 |
| | 1956 | 21 | 624 | 2,029 | 215 | 6,382 | 4,725 | 11,322 |
| | 1957 | 20 | 704 | 2,300 | 250 | 7,222 | 5,647 | 13,119 |
| | 1958 | 20 | 736 | 2,561 | 235 | 7,528 | 5,782 | 13,545 |
| | 1959 | 22 | 759 | 2,770 | 247 | 7,555 | 6,551 | 14,353 |
| | 1960 | 22 | 749 | 2,746 | 254 | 7,582 | 6,403 | 14,239 |
| | 1961 | 19 | 754 | 2,950 | 252 | 8,715 | 6,466 | 15,433 |
| Galt | 1946 | 76 | 6,224 | 9,032 | 486 | 12,171 | 15,326 | 27,983 |
| | 1951 | 92 | 6,467 | 16,531 | 778 | 27,369 | 27,524 | 55,671 |
| | 1956 | 95 | 6,928 | 22,099 | 909 | 41,697 | 37,124 | 79,730 |
| | 1957 | 93 | 7,355 | 23,961 | 975 | 42,801 | 40,175 | 83,951 |
| | 1958 | 92 | 7,140 | 24,712 | 1,013 | 42,252 | 42,623 | 85,888 |
| | 1959 | 97 | 7,283 | 26,129 | 1,084 | 44,168 | 49,527 | 94,779 |
| | 1960 | 99 | 7,150 | 27,587 | 1,050 | 48,888 | 53,012 | 102,950 |
| | 1961 | 96 | 6,690 | 26,126 | 1,073 | 48,755 | 50,460 | 100,288 |
| Hespeler | 1946 | 16 | 1,821 | 2,299 | 180 | 5,232 | 3,769 | 9,181 |
| | 1951 | 19 | 1,965 | 4,423 | 426 | 6,279 | 5,767 | 12,472 |
| | 1956 | 18 | 1,893 | 5,376 | 567 | 9,007 | 8,256 | 17,830 |
| | 1957 | 16 | 1,585 | 4,964 | 538 | 8,050 | 7,792 | 16,380 |
| | 1958 | 15 | 866 | 3,006 | 231 | 4,955 | 4,823 | 10,009 |
| | 1959 | 14 | 982 | 3,499 | 269 | 6,491 | 5,843 | 12,603 |
| | 1960 | 18 | 1,168 | 3,989 | 303 | 9,683 | 6,989 | 16,975 |
| | 1961 | 17 | 1,270 | 4,473 | 340 | 11,464 | 8,232 | 20,036 |
| Kitchener | 1946 | 174 | 13,403 | 21,857 | 1,097 | 50,037 | 43,301 | 94,435 |
| | 1951 | 199 | 15,299 | 38,816 | 1,856 | 106,882 | 83,810 | 192,548 |
| | 1956 | 211 | 15,708 | 52,562 | 2,405 | 112,940 | 106,367 | 221,712 |
| | 1957 | 211 | 15,731 | 55,031 | 2,688 | 119,988 | 112,480 | 235,156 |
| | 1958 | 196 | 15,200 | 54,428 | 2,604 | 122,470 | 107,078 | 232,152 |
| | 1959 | 203 | 16,104 | 60,931 | 2,833 | 135,485 | 103,009 | 241,327 |
| | 1960 | 201 | 16,001 | 61,500 | 2,837 | 131,027 | 107,233 | 241,097 |
| | 1961 | 191 | 15,091 | 60,587 | 2,754 | 131,240 | 101,460 | 235,454 |

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES[1], MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | Establishments | Employees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[2] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Waterloo (Cont'd) | | | | | | | | |
| New Hamburg | 1946 | 12 | 262 | 304 | 23 | 793 | 596 | 1,412 |
| | 1951 | 12 | 335 | 652 | 36 | 1,046 | 1,269 | 2,351 |
| | 1956 | 12 | 485 | 1,062 | 51 | 1,713 | 2,070 | 3,834 |
| | 1957 | 14 | 464 | 993 | 59 | 1,573 | 1,823 | 3,455 |
| | 1958 | 13 | 437 | 1,061 | 50 | 1,409 | 2,394 | 3,853 |
| | 1959 | 12 | 380 | 1,042 | 51 | 1,337 | 2,248 | 3,636 |
| | 1960 | 13 | 384 | 1,063 | 48 | 1,275 | 2,239 | 3,562 |
| | 1961 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Preston | 1946 | 33 | 2,481 | 3,863 | 165 | 5,800 | 6,273 | 12,238 |
| | 1951 | 37 | 2,855 | 6,879 | 268 | 10,566 | 10,877 | 21,711 |
| | 1956 | 37 | 2,949 | 9,268 | 341 | 12,604 | 14,080 | 27,025 |
| | 1957 | 43 | 2,603 | 8,019 | 328 | 10,745 | 12,702 | 23,775 |
| | 1958 | 45 | 2,846 | 9,593 | 349 | 14,092 | 15,712 | 30,153 |
| | 1959 | 43 | 2,841 | 10,385 | 373 | 16,513 | 15,661 | 32,547 |
| | 1960 | 47 | 2,738 | 10,067 | 384 | 18,760 | 15,166 | 34,310 |
| | 1961 | 45 | 2.226 | 8,561 | 348 | 16,297 | 14,425 | 31,070 |
| Waterloo | 1946 | 50 | 2,900 | 4,655 | 258 | 7,438 | 11,835 | 19,531 |
| | 1951 | 55 | 2,702 | 6,854 | 395 | 12,736 | 21,237 | 34,368 |
| | 1956 | 66 | 3,080 | 10,044 | 530 | 17,634 | 31,541 | 49,705 |
| | 1957 | 67 | 3,337 | 11,305 | 577 | 19,613 | 34,798 | 45,988 |
| | 1958 | 63 | 3,128 | 10,878 | 578 | 20,785 | 37,862 | 59,225 |
| | 1959 | 63 | 3,192 | 11,681 | 615 | 21,748 | 37,630 | 59,993 |
| | 1960 | 68 | 3,127 | 11,997 | 634 | 22,356 | 38,419 | 61,409 |
| | 1961 | 67 | 3,688 | 13,902 | 627 | 25,062 | 42,442 | 68,131 |
| Bridgeport | 1946 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 1951 | 3 | 13 | 28 | 11 | 636 | 95 | 742 |
| | 1956 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 1957 | 4 | 20 | 51 | 12 | 438 | 152 | 602 |
| | 1958 | 5 | 22 | 54 | 7 | 295 | 84 | 386 |
| | 1959 | 5 | 19 | 46 | 7 | 250 | 134 | 391 |
| | 1960 | 3 | 14 | 36 | 3 | 180 | 84 | 267 |
| | 1961 | 5 | 11 | 32 | 3 | 65 | 70 | 138 |
| Wellington | | | | | | | | |
| Erin | 1946 | 5 | 18 | 22 | 1 | 40 | 37 | 78 |
| | 1951 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | 1956 | 8 | 34 | 72 | 10 | 241 | 83 | 334 |
| | 1957 | 7 | 31 | 82 | 14 | 287 | 113 | 414 |
| | 1958 | 9 | 47 | 102 | 13 | 323 | 158 | 494 |
| | 1959 | 9 | 52 | 122 | 14 | 329 | 200 | 543 |
| | 1960 | 9 | 56 | 134 | 14 | 365 | 191 | 570 |
| | 1961 | 7 | 53 | 135 | 17 | 318 | 235 | 570 |

# PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, SELECTED CENTRES[1], MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | Establish-ments | Employ-ees | Salaries and Wages | Cost of Fuel and Electricity | Cost at Plant of Materials Used | Net Value of Products[2] | Selling Value of Factory Shipments[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) | ($000's) |
| Wellington (Cont'd) | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph | 1946 | 99 | 5,703 | 8,888 | 582 | 15,540 | 15,458 | 31,580 |
| | 1951 | 110 | 6,160 | 15,710 | 967 | 31,224 | 27,625 | 59,816 |
| | 1956 | 109 | 6,639 | 22,370 | 1,417 | 41,947 | 41,281 | 84,645 |
| | 1957 | 115 | 6,718 | 23,536 | 1,396 | 41,537 | 44,629 | 87,562 |
| | 1958 | 113 | 6,409 | 23,466 | 1,242 | 44,574 | 41,890 | 87,706 |
| | 1959 | 111 | 6,789 | 26,033 | 1,361 | 48,325 | 44,194 | 93,880 |
| | 1960 | 113 | 6,456 | 25,393 | 1,371 | 44,287 | 46,568 | 92,226 |
| | 1961 | 114 | 6,667 | 26,006 | 1,587 | 55,476 | 53,058 | 110,121 |
| Harriston | 1946 | 10 | 175 | 226 | 27 | 447 | 350 | 824 |
| | 1951 | 15 | 195 | 335 | 49 | 1,498 | 561 | 2,108 |
| | 1956 | 10 | 171 | 370 | 58 | 1,277 | 790 | 2,125 |
| | 1957 | 10 | 157 | 371 | 66 | 1,291 | 828 | 2,185 |
| | 1958 | 10 | 173 | 413 | 76 | 1,431 | 876 | 2,383 |
| | 1959 | 10 | 168 | 438 | 81 | 2,027 | 563 | 2,671 |
| | 1960 | 11 | 153 | 420 | 76 | 1,491 | 651 | 2,218 |
| | 1961 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mount Forest | 1946 | 14 | 176 | 206 | 12 | 501 | 317 | 830 |
| | 1951 | 14 | 269 | 393 | 38 | 955 | 712 | 1,705 |
| | 1956 | 15 | 230 | 422 | 36 | 1,004 | 707 | 1,747 |
| | 1957 | 16 | 253 | 498 | 42 | 1,279 | 790 | 2,111 |
| | 1958 | 16 | 250 | 513 | 42 | 1,237 | 917 | 2,196 |
| | 1959 | 16 | 226 | 482 | 42 | 1,272 | 782 | 2,096 |
| | 1960 | 16 | 302 | 717 | 62 | 2,783 | 1,057 | 3,902 |
| | 1961 | 13 | 288 | 674 | 58 | 2,199 | 1,139 | 3,396 |
| Palmerston | 1946 | 8 | 51 | 63 | 6 | 662 | 104 | 772 |
| | 1951 | 10 | 59 | 102 | 15 | 856 | 181 | 1,052 |
| | 1956 | 6 | 43 | 98 | 16 | 572 | 148 | 736 |
| | 1957 | 7 | 47 | 111 | 19 | 538 | 125 | 682 |
| | 1958 | 6 | 46 | 113 | 19 | 558 | 146 | 723 |
| | 1959 | 6 | 45 | 118 | 20 | 523 | 142 | 685 |
| | 1960 | 6 | 42 | 112 | 20 | 554 | 161 | 735 |
| | 1961 | 7 | 55 | 139 | 20 | 639 | 133 | 792 |

*Statistics are withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

[1]Centres with three or more establishments in 1961.

[2]Excludes adjustment for inventary change.

[3]Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

Note: Statistics far cities and towns with three or more establishments cannot be published when ane establishment has 75 per cent or two establishments 90 per cent of the total productian.

## CARGO HANDLED, GODERICH, 1959 TO 1963

| | | In Coastwise Shipping | | | In Foreign Shipping | | | Total Foreign and Coastwise |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Loaded | Unloaded | Total | Loaded | Unloaded | Total | |
| | | (Cargo Tons) | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1959 | — | 243,952 | 243,952 | — | — | — | 243,952 |
| | 1960 | — | 214,609 | 214,609 | — | — | — | 214,609 |
| | 1961 | — | 162,318 | 162,318 | — | — | — | 162,318 |
| | 1962 | 1,840 | 100,423 | 102,263 | — | — | — | 102,263 |
| | 1963 | 9,360 | 185,541 | 194,901 | — | — | — | 194,901 |
| Barley | 1959 | — | 131,572 | 131,572 | — | — | — | 131,572 |
| | 1960 | — | 137,157 | 137,157 | — | — | — | 137,157 |
| | 1961 | — | 135,315 | 135,315 | — | — | — | 135,315 |
| | 1962 | 9,256 | 51,162 | 60,418 | — | — | — | 60,418 |
| | 1963 | — | 115,645 | 115,645 | — | — | — | 115,645 |
| Oats | 1959 | — | 87,296 | 87,296 | — | — | — | 87,296 |
| | 1960 | — | 103,922 | 103,922 | — | — | — | 103,922 |
| | 1961 | — | 73,756 | 73,756 | — | 38,607 | 38,607 | 112,363 |
| | 1962 | — | 44,808 | 44,808 | — | — | — | 44,808 |
| | 1963 | — | 85,325 | 85,325 | — | — | — | 85,325 |
| Corn | 1959 | — | — | — | — | 32,022 | 32,022 | 32,022 |
| | 1960 | — | — | — | — | 21,316 | 21,316 | 21,316 |
| | 1961 | — | — | — | — | 53,618 | 53,618 | 53,618 |
| | 1962 | — | — | — | — | 111,741 | 111,741 | 111,741 |
| | 1963 | — | — | — | — | 42,163 | 42,163 | 42,163 |
| Other Grain and Grain Products | 1959 | — | 20,045 | 20,045 | — | — | — | 20,045 |
| | 1960 | — | 30,784 | 30,784 | — | — | — | 30,784 |
| | 1961 | — | 20,067 | 20,067 | — | — | — | 20,067 |
| | 1962 | — | 12,282 | 12,282 | — | — | — | 12,282 |
| | 1963 | — | 16,505 | 16,505 | — | — | — | 16,505 |
| Salt | 1959 | 25,400 | — | 25,400 | — | 9,021 | 9,021 | 34,421 |
| | 1960 | 133,669 | — | 133,669 | 109,689 | — | 109,689 | 243,358 |
| | 1961 | 172,128 | — | 172,128 | 159,340 | — | 159,340 | 331,468 |
| | 1962 | 204,040 | — | 204,040 | 230,748 | — | 230,748 | 434,788 |
| | 1963 | 219,017 | — | 219,017 | 199,700 | — | 199,700 | 418,717 |
| Petroleum Products | 1959 | 2,100 | 19,936 | 22,036 | — | — | — | 22,036 |
| | 1960 | 4,650 | 19,498 | 24,148 | — | — | — | 24,148 |
| | 1961 | — | 16,460 | 16,460 | — | — | — | 16,460 |
| | 1962 | — | 10,703 | 10,703 | — | — | — | 10,703 |
| | 1963 | — | 7,110 | 7,110 | — | — | — | 7,110 |
| Coal, Bituminous | 1959 | — | — | — | — | 12,248 | 12,248 | 12,248 |
| | 1960 | — | — | — | — | 11,776 | 11,776 | 11,776 |
| | 1961 | — | — | — | — | 10,062 | 10,062 | 10,062 |
| | 1962 | — | — | — | — | 14,113 | 14,113 | 14,113 |
| | 1963 | — | — | — | — | 10,340 | 10,340 | 10,340 |
| All Other Freight | 1959 | — | — | — | — | 18,162 | 18,162 | 18,162 |
| | 1960 | 1,700 | — | 1,700 | — | — | — | 1,700 |
| | 1961 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 1962 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 1963 | — | — | — | — | 503 | 503 | 503 |
| **Total** | 1959 | 27,500 | 502,801 | 530,301 | — | 71,453 | 71,453 | 601,754 |
| | 1960 | 140,019 | 505,970 | 645,989 | 109,689 | 33,092 | 142,781 | 788,770 |
| | 1961 | 172,128 | 407,916 | 580,044 | 159,340 | 102,287 | 261,627 | 841,671 |
| | 1962 | 215,137 | 219,378 | 434,515 | 230,748 | 125,854 | 356,602 | 791,117 |
| | 1963 | 228,377 | 410,126 | 638,503 | 199,700 | 53,006 | 252,706 | 891,209 |

## NUMBER AND REGISTERED NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM GODERICH, 1959 TO 1963

| | | Arrived | | Departed | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered | | Registered | | Registered | |
| | | Number | Net Tons | Number | Net Tons | Number | Net Tons |
| In Coastwise Shipping | 1959 | 109 | 262,002 | 104 | 248,714 | 213 | 510,716 |
| | 1960 | 119 | 299,177 | 121 | 278,343 | 240 | 577,520 |
| | 1961 | 108 | 304,775 | 121 | 306,917 | 229 | 611,692 |
| | 1962 | 101 | 261,912 | 109 | 272,758 | 210 | 534,670 |
| | 1963 | 105 | 332,594 | 81 | 239,516 | 186 | 572,110 |
| In Foreign Shipping | 1959 | 17 | 44,172 | 16 | 43,814 | 33 | 87,986 |
| | 1960 | 35 | 102,948 | 31 | 111,911 | 66 | 214,859 |
| | 1961 | 50 | 141,363 | 35 | 133,223 | 85 | 274,586 |
| | 1962 | 53 | 159,113 | 42 | 169,161 | 95 | 328,274 |
| | 1963 | 32 | 90,401 | 53 | 169,451 | 85 | 259,852 |
| **Total, Foreign and Coastwise** | 1959 | 126 | 306,174 | 120 | 292,528 | 246 | 598,702 |
| | 1960 | 154 | 402,125 | 152 | 390,254 | 306 | 792,379 |
| | 1961 | 158 | 446,138 | 156 | 440,140 | 314 | 886,278 |
| | 1962 | 154 | 421,025 | 151 | 441,919 | 305 | 862,944 |
| | 1963 | 137 | 422,995 | 134 | 408,967 | 271 | 831,962 |

## MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1952 TO 1963

| | | Passenger | Commercial | Dual Purpose[1] | Total | % Change 1963/1952 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1952 | 12,594 | 3,011 | 105 | 15,710 | |
| | 1956 | 14,380 | 3,819 | 333 | 18,532 | |
| | 1960 | 14,513 | 3,796 | 597 | 18,906 | 31.9 |
| | 1962 | 15,014 | 3,807 | 757 | 19,576 | |
| | 1963 | 15,822 | 4,002 | 890 | 20,714 | |
| Perth | 1952 | 13,779 | 2,930 | 113 | 16,822 | |
| | 1956 | 15,189 | 3,354 | 339 | 18,882 | |
| | 1960 | 16,127 | 3,826 | 699 | 20,652 | 29.2 |
| | 1962 | 16,106 | 3,934 | 886 | 20,926 | |
| | 1963 | 16,507 | 4,189 | 1,035 | 21,731 | |
| Waterloo | 1952 | 30,211 | 5,498 | 241 | 35,950 | |
| | 1956 | 36,276 | 7,810 | 808 | 44,894 | |
| | 1960 | 48,472 | 7,804 | 2,983 | 59,259 | 78.7 |
| | 1962 | 52,008 | 7,959 | 4,075 | 64,042 | |
| | 1963 | 51,713 | 8,113 | 4,417 | 64,243 | |
| Wellington | 1952 | 19,033 | 3,547 | 153 | 22,733 | |
| | 1956 | 20,086 | 4,253 | 610 | 24,949 | |
| | 1960 | 22,583 | 4,822 | 1,045 | 28,450 | 33.8 |
| | 1962 | 22,526 | 4,782 | 1,334 | 28,642 | |
| | 1963 | 23,648 | 5,207 | 1,571 | 30,426 | |
| **Total, Region** | 1952 | 75,617 | 14,986 | 612 | 91,215 | |
| | 1956 | 85,931 | 19,236 | 2,090 | 107,257 | |
| | 1960 | 101,695 | 20,248 | 5,324 | 127,267 | 50.3 |
| | 1962 | 105,654 | 20,482 | 7,052 | 133,188 | |
| | 1963 | 107,690 | 21,511 | 7,913 | 137,114 | |

[1]Estimated for the years 1952 and 1956.

## DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS' EXPENDITURES ON ROADS[1] AND MUNICIPAL SUBSIDIES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1962 AND 1963[2]

| | 1962 | | 1963 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Expenditures | Subsidies | Expenditures | Subsidies |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Huron | 2,323,412 | 1,116,932 | 1,569,503 | 1,871,403 |
| Perth | 988,445 | 822,080 | 1,323,592 | 885,451 |
| Waterloo | 918,187 | 1,444,071 | 1,320,692 | 1,676,958 |
| Wellington | 1,373,033 | 1,018,230 | 1,481,843 | 1,481,211 |
| **Total, Region** | 5,603,077 | 4,401,312 | 5,695,630 | 5,915,023 |

[1]Includes connecting links, sidewalks, etc.
[2]April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963 and April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964.

## ROAD AND HIGHWAY MILEAGES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1962

| | | Total Mileage[1] | King's Highways[1] | County Roads | Organized Township Roads | Urban Roads |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | Miles | 2,214 | 204 | 385 | 1,517 | 108 |
| | % | (100.0) | (9.2) | (17.4) | (68.5) | (4.9) |
| Perth | Miles | 1,520 | 131 | 200 | 1,034 | 155 |
| | % | (100.0) | (8.6) | (13.2) | (68.0) | (10.2) |
| Waterloo | Miles | 1,328 | 89 | 213 | 581 | 445 |
| | % | (100.0) | (6.7) | (16.0) | (43.8) | (33.5) |
| Wellington | Miles | 1,921 | 148 | 380 | 1,174 | 219 |
| | % | (100.0) | (7.7) | (19.8) | (61.1) | (11.4) |
| **Total, Region** | Miles | 6,983 | 572 | 1,178 | 4,306 | 927 |
| | % | (100.0) | (8.2) | (16.9) | (61.6) | (13.3) |

[1]As of March 31, 1963.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES[1], COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1952, 1957 AND 1962

| | | Independent Systems | Bell Telephone | Total | % Change 1962/52 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1952 | 6,126 | 6,627 | 12,753 | |
| | 1957 | 5,284 | 8,559 | 13,843 | 33.3 |
| | 1962 | 5,972 | 11,028 | 17,000 | |
| Perth | 1952 | 2,564 | 11,826 | 14,390 | |
| | 1957 | 2,795 | 14,038 | 16,833 | 37.2 |
| | 1962 | 2,252 | 17,490 | 19,742 | |
| Waterloo | 1952 | 2,049 | 38,705 | 40,754 | |
| | 1957 | 1,878 | 52,756 | 54,634 | 77.2 |
| | 1962 | 2,108 | 70,103 | 72,211 | |
| Wellington | 1952 | 2,262 | 16,394 | 18,656 | |
| | 1957 | 3,128 | 21,276 | 24,404 | 61.7 |
| | 1962 | 1,997 | 28,175 | 30,172 | |
| **Total, Region** | 1952 | 13,001 | 73,552 | 86,553 | |
| | 1957 | 13,085 | 96,629 | 109,714 | 60.7 |
| | 1962 | 12,329 | 126,796 | 139,125 | |

[1]Does not include telephones of systems operated by Federal and Provincial Government departments or commissions, nor by incorporated companies other than telephone companies.

## RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1963

| | Radio | | Television | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Call Letters | Power (watts) | Call Letters | Power (watts) |
| Galt | CFTJ | 250 D | | |
| Guelph | CJOY | 10,000 D | | |
| | | 5,000 N | | |
| Kitchener | CKCR | 10,000 D | CKCO-TV | V 325,000 |
| | | 5,000 N | | A 160,000 |
| | CKCR-FM | 350 | | |
| | CKKW | 1,000 | | |
| Stratford | CJCS | 500 D | | |
| | | 250 N | | |
| Wingham | CKNX | 2,500 D | CKNX-TV | V 90,000 |
| | | 1,000 N | | A 55,000 |

D—Doytime operation
N—Night time operotion
V—Video
A—Audio

## VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 TO 1963

| | | Total | Residential | Industrial | Commercial | Institutional and Government | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1953 | ($000's) | 37,926 | 21,467 | 9,503 | 3,060 | 3,386 | 510 |
| | % | (100.0) | (56.6) | (25.1) | (8.1) | (8.9) | (1.3) |
| 1954 | ($000's) | 33,723 | 21,517 | 4,239 | 3,154 | 4,305 | 508 |
| | % | (100.0) | (63.8) | (12.6) | (9.4) | (12.8) | (1.5) |
| 1955 | ($000's) | 34,603 | 22,511 | 3,269 | 3,048 | 5,180 | 595 |
| | % | (100.0) | (65.1) | (9.5) | (8.8) | (15.0) | (1.7) |
| 1956 | ($000's) | 38,803 | 19,782 | 7,623 | 4,697 | 6,165 | 536 |
| | % | (100.0) | (51.0) | (19.7) | (12.1) | (15.9) | (1.4) |
| 1957 | ($000's) | 27,870 | 16,041 | 4,153 | 4,231 | 3,122 | 323 |
| | % | (100.0) | (57.6) | (14.9) | (15.2) | (11.2) | (1.2) |
| 1958 | ($000's) | 54,425 | 27,208 | 9,242 | 5,426 | 12,203 | 346 |
| | % | (100.0) | (50.0) | (17.0) | (10.0) | (22.4) | (0.6) |
| 1959 | ($000's) | 51,764 | 29,535 | 7,309 | 7,519 | 6,989 | 412 |
| | % | (100.0) | (57.1) | (14.1) | (14.5) | (13.5) | (0.8) |
| 1960 | ($000's) | 53,962 | 27,298 | 4,230 | 9,353 | 12,639 | 442 |
| | % | (100.0) | (50.6) | (7.8) | (17.3) | (23.4) | (0.8) |
| 1961 | ($000's) | 54,128 | 24,410 | 7,725 | 11,199 | 10,604 | 190 |
| | % | (100.0) | (45.1) | (14.3) | (20.7) | (19.6) | (0.4) |
| 1962 | ($000's) | 59,822 | 25,957 | 6,626 | 7,586 | 19,653 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (43.4) | (11.1) | (12.7) | (32.9) | |
| 1963 | ($000's) | 71,081 | 34,143 | 7,919 | 11,178 | 17,841 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (48.0) | (11.1) | (15.7) | (25.1) | |

Industrial building includes permits issued for structures narmally used in the follawing industries: agriculture, farestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, constructian, transpartatian, starage, cammunicatians and public utilities.
Factaries are the mast cammon structure.
Cammercial building includes permits issued for structures that fall within the fallawing industries: trade, finance, insurance, real estate and recreatian, business and persanal service.
Institutianal and Gaverıment includes expenditures by cammunity, public and gavernment services.
Other includes structures nat classified elsewhere.

Note: 1. The figures include bath new and repair canstructian.
2. Due ta rounding, percentages may nat add ta 100.0.

## VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, SELECTED CENTRES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1963

| | | Total | Residential | Industrial | Commercial | Institutional and Government | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kitchener Urban Area[1] | ($000's) | 52,489 | 25,525 | 4,590 | 7,991 | 14,383 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (48.6) | (8.7) | (15.2) | (27.4) | |
| Guelph | ($000's) | 7,973 | 2,717 | 927 | 1,881 | 2,448 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (34.1) | (11.6) | (23.6) | (30.7) | |
| Stratford | ($000's) | 2,804 | 1,098 | 1,155 | 241 | 310 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (39.2) | (41.2) | (8.6) | (11.1) | |
| Goderich | ($000's) | 1,558 | 464 | 671 | 217 | 206 | — |
| | % | (100.0) | (29.8) | (43.1) | (13.9) | (13.2) | |

[1]Kitchener Urban Area includes Kitchener City, Waterloo City, Waterloo Twp. (part), Galt, Hespeler, Preston.

## CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING UNITS, URBAN AREAS AND CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953, 1960, 1961, 1962 AND 1963

| | Started | | | | | Completed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1953 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1953 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| Kitchener Urban Area | — | 1,596* | 1,227* | 1,381 | 2,628 | — | 1,556* | 1,265* | 1,456 | 1,736 |
| Kitchener City | 636 | 1,197 | 814 | 749 | 1,215 | 706 | 1,168 | 898 | 759 | 913 |
| Ayr Village | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 |
| Bridgeport Village | — | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | — | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Dumfries North Twp. | — | — | — | 13 | 16 | — | — | — | 13 | 10 |
| Galt City | 197 | 110 | 198 | 196 | 337 | 156 | 153 | 208 | 178 | 278 |
| Hespeler Town | — | — | — | 32 | 18 | — | — | — | 25 | 27 |
| Preston Town | 77 | 73 | 95 | 53 | 120 | 79 | 87 | 87 | 73 | 110 |
| Waterloo City | 339 | 277 | 291 | 262 | 826 | 284 | 273 | 227 | 328 | 314 |
| Waterloo Twp. | — | 114 | 114 | 62 | 82 | — | 106 | 132 | 67 | 73 |
| Goderich | — | 26 | 38 | 70 | 33 | — | 34 | 38 | 43 | 63 |
| Guelph | 534 | 361 | 474 | 311 | 271 | 408 | 406 | 403 | 458 | 244 |
| Guelph City | — | 306 | 422 | 270 | 243 | — | 347 | 344 | 425 | 207 |
| Guelph Twp. | — | 55 | 52 | 41 | 28 | — | 59 | 59 | 33 | 37 |
| Stratford | 103 | 54 | 54 | 243 | 73 | 121 | 53 | 54 | 183 | 115 |

*1960 and 1961 statistics include Kitchener City, Bridgeport Village, Waterlao City and Waterloo Twp. only.

## TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | Total Occupied Dwellings[1] | Single Detached[2] | Apartments and Flats[3] | Other[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 1951 | No. | 13,870 | 12,225 | 1,000 | 645 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (88.1) | (7.2) | (4.7) |
| | 1961 | No. | 14,786 | 12,644 | 1,158 | 984 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (85.5) | (7.8) | (6.7) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. | 14,740 | 11,860 | 1,920 | 960 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (80.5) | (13.0) | (6.5) |
| | 1961 | No. | 16,045 | 13,385 | 1,706 | 954 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (83.4) | (10.6) | (5.9) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. | 32,600 | 23,020 | 7,220 | 2,360 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (70.6) | (22.2) | (7.2) |
| | 1961 | No. | 47,423 | 34,081 | 10,587 | 2,755 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (71.9) | (22.3) | (5.8) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. | 17,765 | 14,010 | 2,250 | 1,505 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (78.9) | (12.7) | (8.5) |
| | 1961 | No. | 22,629 | 18,013 | 2,929 | 1,687 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (79.6) | (12.9) | (7.5) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | No. | 78,975 | 61,115 | 12,390 | 5,470 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (77.4) | (15.7) | (6.9) |
| | 1961 | No. | 100,883 | 78,123 | 16,380 | 6,380 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (77.4) | (16.2) | (6.3) |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | No. | 1,181,125 | 823,930 | 219,360 | 137,835 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (69.8) | (18.6) | (11.7) |
| | 1961 | No. | 1,640,750 | 1,140,653 | 324,859 | 175,238 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (69.5) | (19.8) | (10.7) |
| Mid-Western Ontario Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | % | (6.7) | (7.4) | (5.6) | (4.0) |
| | 1961 | % | (6.2) | (6.9) | (5.0) | (3.6) |

[1]Defined as a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance.
[2]Defined as a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building.
[3]Includes apartments; suites in duplexes ar triplexes (i.e. division between dwelling units is horizantal); living quarters above or in the rear af business quarters; janitars' quarters; private quarters far families af staff in institutions.
[4]Includes single attached, mobile and miscellaneous.

Note: Due to rounding, percentage figures may nat add ta 100.0.

## OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING TENURE AND SPECIFIED CHARACTERISTICS, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | Total Occupied Dwellings | Average Number of Rooms | By Tenure | | | | In Need of Major Repair | | In Good Condition | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Owner Occupied | | Tenant Occupied | | | | | |
| | | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Huron | 1951 | 13,870 | 6.6 | 10,895 | 78.6 | 2,975 | 21.5 | 1,245 | 9.0 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 14,786 | 6.5 | 11,550 | 78.1 | 3,236 | 21.9 | 721 | 5.0 | 10,451 | 70.7 |
| Perth | 1951 | 14,740 | 6.4 | 11,430 | 77.5 | 3,310 | 22.5 | 1,235 | 8.4 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 16,045 | 6.3 | 13,117 | 81.8 | 2,928 | 18.2 | 611 | 3.8 | 11,829 | 73.7 |
| Waterloo | 1951 | 32,600 | 5.8 | 23,180 | 71.1 | 9,420 | 29.0 | 2,350 | 7.2 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 47,423 | 5.5 | 34,928 | 73.7 | 12,495 | 26.3 | 2,034 | 4.3 | 35,960 | 75.8 |
| Wellington | 1951 | 17,765 | 6.2 | 13,050 | 73.5 | 4,715 | 26.5 | 1,625 | 9.2 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 22,629 | 5.8 | 17,511 | 77.4 | 5,118 | 22.6 | 938 | 4.2 | 16,525 | 73.0 |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | 78,975 | 6.3 | 58,555 | 74.1 | 20,420 | 25.9 | 6,455 | 8.2 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 100,883 | 6.0 | 77,106 | 76.4 | 23,777 | 23.6 | 4,304 | 4.3 | 74,765 | 74.1 |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | 1,181,125 | 5.7 | 821,335 | 69.5 | 359,790 | 30.5 | 115,350 | 9.8 | n.a. | — |
| | 1961 | 1,640,750 | 5.5 | 1,157,229 | 70.5 | 483,521 | 29.5 | 74,127 | 4.5 | 1,252,216 | 76.3 |
| Mid-Western Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | (6.7) | | (7.1) | | (5.7) | | (5.6) | | (6.8) | |
| | 1961 | (6.2) | | (6.7) | | (4.9) | | (5.8) | | (6.0) | |

n.a. not available.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

## OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING WATER AND SEWAGE UTILITIES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | Total Occupied Dwellings | Dwellings with Running Water | | | | Dwellings Without Running Water | Dwellings with Sewage Disposal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Source | | | | | | |
| | | | | Municipal Mains | Private Source | Hot and Cold | Cold Only | | Connection to Sewer | Septic Tank or Cesspool |
| Huron | 1951 | No. | 13,870 | n.a. | n.a. | 7,010 | 2,615 | 4,245 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (50.5) | (18.9) | (30.6) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 14,786 | 7,309 | 6,119 | 11,877 | 1,631 | 1,278 | 4,288 | 7,986 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (49.4) | (41.4) | (80.3) | (11.0) | (8.6) | (29.0) | (54.0) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. | 14,740 | n.a. | n.a. | 8,675 | 3,395 | 2,670 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (58.9) | (23.0) | (18.1) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 16,045 | 9,923 | 5,321 | 13,735 | 1,509 | 801 | 6,473 | 7,671 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (61.8) | (33.1) | (85.6) | (9.4) | (5.0) | (40.3) | (47.8) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. | 32,600 | n.a. | n.a. | 21,740 | 7,895 | 2,965 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (66.7) | (24.2) | (9.1) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 47,423 | 39,478 | 6,900 | 43,887 | 2,491 | 1,045 | 38,241 | 7,273 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (83.3) | (14.5) | (92.5) | (5.3) | (2.2) | (80.6) | (15.3) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. | 17,765 | n.a. | n.a. | 9,930 | 3,970 | 3,865 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (55.9) | (22.3) | (21.8) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 22,629 | 15,188 | 6,155 | 19,381 | 1,922 | 1,326 | 13,232 | 6,894 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (67.1) | (27.2) | (85.7) | (8.5) | (5.9) | (58.5) | (30.5) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | No. | 78,975 | n.a. | n.a. | 47,355 | 17,875 | 13,745 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (60.0) | (22.6) | (17.4) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 100,883 | 71,898 | 24,495 | 88,880 | 7,553 | 4,450 | 62,234 | 29,824 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (71.3) | (24.3) | (88.1) | (7.5) | (4.4) | (61.7) | (29.6) |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | No. | 1,181,125 | n.a. | n.a. | 811,145 | 159,835 | 210,145 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | — | — | (68.7) | (13.5) | (17.8) | — | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 1,640,750 | 1,267,248 | 276,120 | 1,462,170 | 81,198 | 97,382 | 1,095,011 | 396,487 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (77.2) | (16.8) | (89.1) | (5.0) | (5.9) | (66.7) | (24.2) |
| Mid-Western Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | % | (6.7) | n.a. | n.a. | (5.8) | (11.2) | (6.5) | n.a. | n.a. |
| | 1961 | % | (6.2) | (5.7) | (8.9) | (6.1) | (9.3) | (4.6) | (5.7) | (7.5) |

n.a. not available.

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add to 100.0.

# OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SANITATION FACILITIES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | Occupied Dwellings with | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Bath Facilities | | | Inside Flush Toilet | |
| | | Total Occupied Dwellings | Exclusive Use | Shared | No Bath or Shower | Exclusive Use | Shared | Two or More |
| Huron | 1951 | No. 13,870 | 6,945 | 450 | 6,475 | 7,455 | 445 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (50.1) | (3.2) | (46.7) | (53.8) | (3.2) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 14,786 | 11,587 | 255 | 1,666 | 11,667 | 623 | 1,472 |
| | | % (100.0) | (78.4) | (1.7) | (11.3) | (78.9) | (4.2) | (10.0) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. 14,740 | 9,170 | 630 | 4,940 | 9,950 | 690 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (62.2) | (4.3) | (33.5) | (67.5) | (4.7) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 16,045 | 13,449 | 359 | 1,436 | 13,361 | 793 | 2,045 |
| | | % (100.0) | (83.8) | (2.2) | (8.9) | (83.3) | (4.9) | (12.7) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. 32,600 | 24,280 | 1,935 | 6,385 | 26,145 | 1,895 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (74.5) | (5.9) | (19.6) | (80.2) | (5.8) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 47,423 | 42,579 | 1,839 | 1,960 | 42,589 | 2,975 | 10,922 |
| | | % (100.0) | (89.8) | (3.9) | (4.1) | (89.8) | (6.3) | (23.0) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. 17,765 | 10,795 | 530 | 6,440 | 11,655 | 585 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (60.8) | (3.0) | (36.3) | (65.6) | (3.3) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 22,629 | 19,054 | 530 | 1,719 | 18,689 | 1,447 | 2,759 |
| | | % (100.0) | (84.2) | (2.3) | (7.6) | (82.6) | (6.4) | (12.2) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | No. 78,975 | 51,190 | 3,545 | 24,240 | 55,205 | 3,615 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (64.8) | (4.5) | (30.7) | (70.0) | (4.6) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 100,883 | 86,669 | 2,983 | 6,781 | 86,306 | 5,838 | 17,198 |
| | | % (100.0) | (85.9) | (3.0) | (6.7) | (85.6) | (5.8) | (17.1) |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | No. 1,181,125 | 805,035 | 55,330 | 320,760 | 846,760 | 56,090 | n.a. |
| | | % (100.0) | (68.2) | (4.7) | (27.2) | (71.7) | (4.8) | — |
| | 1961 | No. 1,640,750 | 1,397,122 | 64,664 | 81,582 | 1,378,207 | 115,433 | 227,607 |
| | | % (100.0) | (85.2) | (3.9) | (5.0) | (84.0) | (7.0) | (13.9) |
| Mid-Western Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | % (6.7) | (6.4) | (6.4) | (7.6) | (6.5) | (6.4) | n.a. |
| | 1961 | % (6.2) | (6.2) | (4.6) | (8.3) | (6.3) | (5.1) | (7.6) |

n.a. not available.

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add to 100.0.

# OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING PRINCIPAL HEATING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | | Furnace Heating | | Type of Fuel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Occupied Dwellings | Steam or Hot Water | Hot Air | Coal or Wood | Oil | Gas |
| Huron | 1951 | No. | 13,870 | 900 | 5,315 | 11,440 | 2,215 | — |
| | | % | (100.0) | (6.5) | (38.3) | (82.5) | (16.0) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 14,786 | 1,182 | 8,849 | 5,751 | 7,988 | 926 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (8.0) | (59.8) | (38.9) | (54.0) | (6.3) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. | 14,740 | 1,575 | 7,605 | 12,320 | 2,345 | — |
| | | % | (100.0) | (10.7) | (51.6) | (83.6) | (15.9) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 16,045 | 1,603 | 11,058 | 5,561 | 8,752 | 1,597 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (10.0) | (68.9) | (34.7) | (54.6) | (10.0) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. | 32,600 | 6,635 | 19,305 | 25,855 | 6,295 | 385 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (20.4) | (59.2) | (79.3) | (19.3) | (1.2) |
| | 1961 | No. | 47,423 | 8,521 | 35,001 | 9,644 | 32,360 | 5,338 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (18.0) | (73.8) | (20.3) | (68.2) | (11.3) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. | 17,765 | 2,185 | 8,255 | 15,335 | 2,350 | — |
| | | % | (100.0) | (12.3) | (46.5) | (86.3) | (13.2) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 22,629 | 2,935 | 14,790 | 6,769 | 13,092 | 2,664 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (13.0) | (65.4) | (29.9) | (57.9) | (11.8) |
| **Total** | 1951 | No. | 78,975 | 11,295 | 40,480 | 64,950 | 13,205 | 385 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (14.3) | (51.3) | (82.2) | (16.7) | (0.5) |
| | 1961 | No. | 100,883 | 14,241 | 69,698 | 27,725 | 62,192 | 10,525 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (14.1) | (69.1) | (27.5) | (61.7) | (10.4) |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | No. | 1,181,125 | 239,985 | 491,980 | 839,635 | 293,945 | 45,015 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (20.3) | (41.7) | (71.1) | (24.9) | (3.8) |
| | 1961 | No. | 1,640,750 | 350,264 | 969,157 | 293,635 | 1,014,153 | 327,938 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (21.4) | (59.1) | (17.9) | (61.8) | (20.0) |
| Mid-Western as % of Ontario | 1951 | | (6.7) | (4.7) | (8.2) | (7.7) | (4.5) | (0.9) |
| | 1961 | | (6.2) | (4.1) | (7.2) | (9.4) | (6.1) | (3.2) |

Note: Due to rounding percentage figures may not add to 100.0.

# OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | Total Occupied Dwellings | Occupied Dwellings With | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Refrigeration Facilities | | | Home Freezer | Television Set | | Passenger Automobile | |
| | | | | Total[1] | Mechanical[2] | Ice-box | | Total | Two or More | Total | Two or More |
| Huron | 1951 | No. | 13,870 | 8,045 | 7,215 | 830 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9,500 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (58.0) | (52.0) | (6.0) | — | — | — | (68.5) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 14,786 | 14,171 | 14,136 | — | 2,968 | 12,483 | 257 | 12,266 | 1,017 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (95.8) | (95.6) | — | (20.1) | (84.4) | (1.7) | (83.0) | (6.9) |
| Perth | 1951 | No. | 14,740 | 10,680 | 8,595 | 2,085 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 9,360 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (72.5) | (58.3) | (14.2) | — | — | — | (63.5) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 16,045 | 15,574 | 15,488 | — | 3,871 | 13,812 | 409 | 12,496 | 1,257 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (97.1) | (96.5) | — | (24.1) | (86.1) | (2.6) | (77.9) | (7.8) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | No. | 32,600 | 28,260 | 21,335 | 6,925 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 18,845 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (86.7) | (65.4) | (21.2) | — | — | — | (57.8) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 47,423 | 46,702 | 46,542 | 136 | 7,810 | 41,489 | 2,728 | 37,386 | 5,765 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (98.5) | (98.1) | (0.3) | (16.5) | (87.5) | (5.8) | (78.8) | (17.7) |
| Wellington | 1951 | No. | 17,765 | 12,215 | 9,810 | 2,405 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 11,340 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (68.8) | (55.2) | (13.6) | — | — | — | (63.8) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 22,629 | 21,892 | 21,731 | 136 | 3,805 | 19,401 | 720 | 17,866 | 2,086 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (96.7) | (96.0) | (0.6) | (16.8) | (85.8) | (3.2) | (79.0) | (9.2) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | No. | 78,975 | 59,200 | 46,955 | 12,245 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 49,045 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (75.0) | (59.5) | (15.5) | — | — | — | (63.1) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 100,883 | 98,339 | 97,897 | 272 | 18,454 | 87,185 | 4,114 | 80,014 | 10,125 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (97.5) | (97.0) | (0.3) | (18.3) | (86.4) | (4.1) | (79.3) | (0.04) |
| Total, Ontario | 1951 | No. | 1,181,125 | 964,820 | 728,670 | 236,150 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 640,135 | n.a. |
| | | % | (100.0) | (81.7) | (62.0) | (20.0) | — | — | — | (54.2) | — |
| | 1961 | No. | 1,640,750 | 1,598,498 | 1,588,075 | 9,598 | 221,859 | 1,456,624 | 106,141 | 1,246,882 | 161,307 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (97.4) | (96.8) | (0.6) | (13.5) | (88.8) | (6.5) | (76.0) | (9.8) |
| Mid-Western as % of Ontario | 1951 | % | (6.7) | (6.1) | (6.4) | (5.2) | — | — | — | (7.7) | — |
| | 1961 | % | (6.2) | (6.2) | (6.2) | (2.8) | (8.3) | (6.0) | (3.9) | (6.4) | (6.3) |

n.a. not available.

[1]Includes other miscellaneous types of refrigeration.

[2]Includes electric and gas refrigerators.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

## RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

| | | | All Stores | Food | | General | Automotive | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Total | Grocery and Combination | Merchandise | Total | Automobile Dealers | Garages | Service Stations |
| Huron | 1951 | ($000's) | 35,929.9 | 6,550.0 | 3,868.7 | 4,593.9 | 11,378.4 | 4,423.4 | 736.4 | 1,544.2 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (18.2) | (10.8) | (12.8) | (31.7) | (12.3) | (2.0) | (4.3) |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 40,241.4 | 10,728.4 | 8,830.7 | 4,739.6 | 13,525.6 | 7,992.9 | 986.6 | 3,146.5 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (26.7) | (21.9) | (11.8) | (33.6) | (19.9) | (2.5) | (7.8) |
| Perth | 1951 | ($000's) | 46,679.3 | 10,847.3 | 6,267.1 | 4,602.4 | 15,842.0 | 5,022.8 | 911.7 | 2,000.4 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (23.2) | (13.4) | (9.9) | (33.9) | (10.8) | (2.0) | (4.3) |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 52,454.3 | 12,582.2 | 10,732.8 | 5,244.4 | 18,778.9 | 9,598.9 | 925.1 | 4,559.3 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (24.0) | (20.5) | (10.0) | (35.8) | (18.3) | (1.8) | (8.7) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | ($000's) | 116,784.0 | 32,484.6 | 18,616.2 | 8,790.6 | 29,111.6 | 8,456.6 | 1,084.5 | 5,054.6 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (27.8) | (15.9) | (7.5) | (24.9) | (7.2) | (0.9) | (4.3) |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 171,124.9 | 46,749.3 | 41,166.1 | 15,210.0 | 57,164.0 | 27,978.2 | 2,101.6 | 14,189.3 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (27.3) | (24.1) | (8.9) | (33.4) | (16.3) | (1.2) | (8.3) |
| Wellington | 1951 | ($000's) | 55,429.2 | 15,563.9 | 9,192.9 | 3,932.1 | 14,772.1 | 6,503.6 | 957.5 | 2,215.9 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (28.1) | (16.6) | (7.1) | (26.7) | (11.7) | (1.7) | (4.0) |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 70,371.7 | 19,342.2 | 15,248.5 | 6,940.3 | 21,276.6 | 10,949.6 | 1,261.6 | 6,353.0 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (27.5) | (21.7) | (9.9) | (30.2) | (15.6) | (1.8) | (9.0) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | ($000's) | 254,822.4 | 65,445.8 | 37,944.9 | 21,919.0 | 71,104.1 | 24,406.4 | 3,690.1 | 10,815.1 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (25.7) | (14.9) | (8.6) | (27.9) | (9.6) | (1.4) | (4.2) |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 334,192.3 | 89,402.1 | 75,978.1 | 32,134.3 | 110,745.1 | 56,519.6 | 5,274.9 | 28,248.1 |
| | | % | (100.0) | (26.8) | (22.7) | (9.6) | (33.1) | (16.9) | (1.6) | (8.5) |
| Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | % | (6.2) | (5.2) | (5.2) | (4.1) | (7.1) | (6.4) | (8.3) | (6.5) |
| | 1961 | % | (5.4) | (5.5) | (5.4) | (3.7) | (6.1) | (5.8) | (6.8) | (5.7) |

## RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES, COUNTIES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961 (Cont'd)

| | | | | Hardware and Home Furnishings | | Other Retail Stores | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Apparel and Accessories | Total | Furniture and Appliances | Total | Drug Stores | Fuel Dealers | Jewellery |
| Huron | 1951 | ($000's) | 1,688.9 | n.a. | 1,160.9 | n.a. | — | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (4.7) | — | (3.2) | — | — | — | — |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 2,704.2 | 4,228.2 | 2,761.3 | 4,315.4 | 825.9 | 1,318.9 | 395.3 |
| | | % | (6.7) | (10.5) | (6.9) | (10.7) | (2.1) | (3.2) | (1.0) |
| Perth | 1951 | ($000's) | 3,032.2 | n.a. | 1,402.2 | n.a. | 1,056.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (6.5) | — | (3.0) | — | (2.3) | — | — |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 3,785.7 | 3,739.3 | 2,416.4 | 8,323.8 | 1,483.6 | 2,139.2 | 522.4 |
| | | % | (7.2) | (7.1) | (4.6) | (15.9) | (2.8) | (4.1) | (1.0) |
| Waterloo | 1951 | ($000's) | 11,473.1 | n.a. | 6,571.2 | n.a. | 2,076.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (9.8) | — | (5.6) | — | (1.8) | — | — |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 13,972.8 | 12,804.2 | 10,624.8 | 25,224.6 | 3,735.5 | 5,367.2 | 1,660.2 |
| | | % | (8.2) | (7.5) | (6.2) | (14.7) | (2.2) | (3.1) | (1.0) |
| Wellington | 1951 | ($000's) | 5,066.1 | n.a. | 2,346.1 | n.a. | 1,287.3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (9.1) | — | (4.2) | — | (2.3) | — | — |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 5,673.5 | 5,221.2 | 3,747.3 | 11,917.9 | 2,373.6 | 3,057.1 | 583.2 |
| | | % | (8.1) | (7.4) | (5.3) | (16.9) | (3.4) | (4.3) | (1.0) |
| **Total, Region** | 1951 | ($000's) | 21,260.3 | n.a. | 11,480.4 | n.a. | 4,419.9 | n.a. | n.a. |
| | | % | (8.3) | — | (4.5) | — | (1.7) | — | — |
| | 1961 | ($000's) | 26,136.2 | 25,992.9 | 19,549.8 | 49,781.7 | 8,418.6 | 11,882.4 | 3,161.1 |
| | | % | (7.8) | (7.8) | (5.8) | (14.9) | (2.5) | (3.6) | (1.0) |
| Region as % of Ontario | 1951 | % | (6.6) | — | (6.4) | — | — | — | — |
| | 1961 | % | (5.8) | (5.9) | (5.7) | (5.0) | (4.5) | (6.6) | (5.3) |

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.
n.a. not available.
Under a recent revision to the Standard Industrial Classification, certain trades have been moved from one field to another. The 1961 Census results include the following changes:
Restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, taverns, dressmakers—from retail to service.
Lumber and building material dealers, farm implement dealers, feed stores, farm supply stores; harness shops—from retail to wholesale.
Automotive repair shops (several kinds), radio and TV repair shops, jewellery repair and engraving, bicycle repair—from service to retail.

# NUMBER OF STORES AND RETAIL SALES, MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961, INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 1,000 POPULATION AND OVER

| | Number of Stores | | Net Sales | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | % Change 1961/1951 |
| | No. | No. | ($000's) | ($000's) | |
| Huron | | | | | |
| Clinton* | 57 | 66 | 2,971.7 | 4,849.3 | 63.2 |
| Exeter | 53 | 60 | 3,841.2 | 4,705.1 | 22.5 |
| Goderich* | 107 | 106 | 6,358.5 | 9,676.1 | 52.2 |
| Seaforth | 43 | 44 | 2,821.4 | 3,395.9 | 20.4 |
| Wingham | 61 | 62 | 4,243.0 | 4,800.4 | 13.1 |
| Perth | | | | | |
| Listowel | 67 | 71 | 5,648.9 | 8,134.8 | 44.0 |
| Milverton | 27 | 21 | 1,840.9 | 1,397.9 | 24.1 |
| Mitchell | 51 | 44 | 2,270.1 | 2,684.7 | 18.3 |
| St. Mary's | 75 | 71 | 4,640.5 | 6,101.7 | 31.5 |
| Stratford* | 226 | 223 | 21,846.8 | 25,756.8 | 17.9 |
| Waterloo | | | | | |
| Ayr | n.a. | 18 | n.a. | 1,630.2 | n.a. |
| Bridgeport | n.a. | 15 | n.a. | 1,447.2 | n.a. |
| Elmira* | 49 | 52 | 3,347.2 | 4,081.9 | 21.9 |
| Galt* | 225 | 272 | 18,859.4 | 30,279.9 | 60.6 |
| Hespeler* | 45 | 46 | 2,110.9 | 2,600.6 | 23.2 |
| Kitchener* | 467 | 605 | 51,039.9 | 96,724.3 | 89.5 |
| New Hamburg* | 36 | 40 | 1,932.9 | 2,965.6 | 53.4 |
| Preston* | 99 | 97 | 6,735.7 | 8,002.2 | 18.8 |
| Waterloo* | 110 | 137 | 7,741.4 | 14,728.2 | 90.3 |
| Wellington | | | | | |
| Arthur | n.a. | 33 | n.a. | 1,373.4 | n.a. |
| Elora | n.a. | 26 | n.a. | 1,288.2 | n.a. |
| Erin | n.a. | 14 | n.a. | 408.4 | n.a. |
| Fergus | 50 | 51 | 3,258.4 | 4,555.2 | 39.8 |
| Guelph* | 321 | 371 | 29,736.1 | 47,026.6 | 58.1 |
| Harriston | n.a. | 36 | n.a. | 1,866.7 | n.a. |
| Mount Forest | 57 | 56 | 2,959.3 | 3,740.1 | 26.4 |
| Palmerston | n.a. | 32 | n.a. | 2,163.9 | n.a. |

*Chonge in municipol boundaries since 1951. Dato shown are for areas as incorporated in eoch of these yeors.

Note: n.o.—not ovoiloble.

1951 doto is not shown for municipolities with under 2,000 population, as the data is not strictly comparable.

Store operotors secure total sales by deducting from gross soles the value of ony returned goods, allowonces, discounts, etc. which were made for the colendor yeors 1951 ond 1961 or for the fiscal yeor conforming most closely to the calendar yeor.

# GENERALIZED LAND USE OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

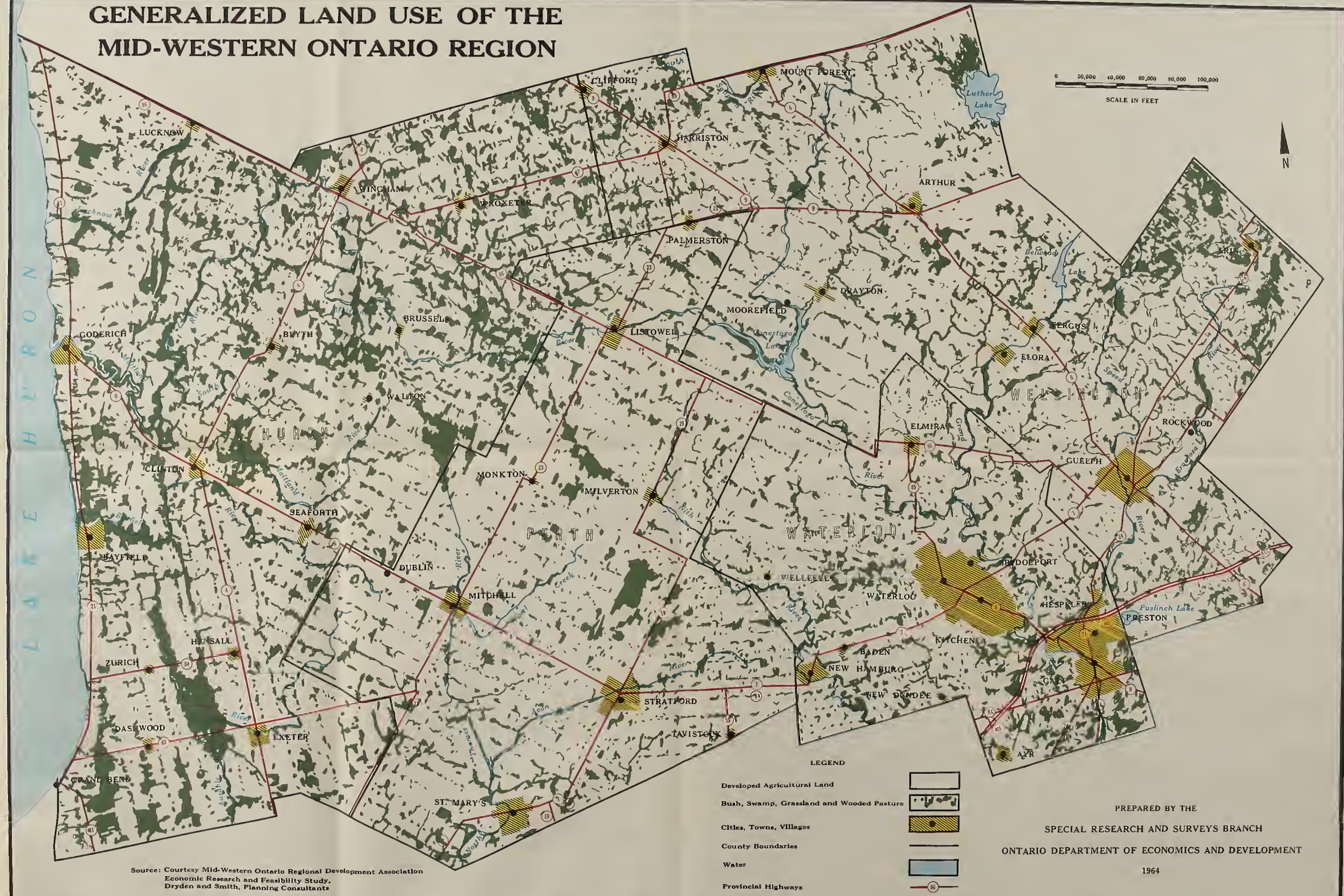
PREPARED BY THE

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

1964

# GENERALIZED LAND USE OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION




Source: Courtesy Mid-Western Ontario Regional Development Association
Economic Research and Feasibility Study,
Dryden and Smith, Planning Consultants

PREPARED BY THE
SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT
1964

REFERENCE COPY

# MAP
# OF THE
# MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

PREPARED BY THE

SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

1964

REFERENCE COPY

# MAP OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION

Prepared by the SPECIAL RESEARCH AND SURVEYS BRANCH of the ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

81°30′ 81° 80°30′ 80°

44° 43°30′

LAKE HURON

## LEGEND

INCORPORATED POPULATION CENTRES

City
Town
Village

KING'S HIGHWAYS — Four lane / Two lane

COUNTY ROADS

RAILWAYS

AIRFIELDS

N

HURON COUNTY
PERTH COUNTY
WELLINGTON COUNTY
WATERLOO COUNTY

CLIFFORD
WINGHAM
HARRISTON
MOUNT FOREST
ARTHUR
PALMERSTON
GODERICH
LYTH
BRUSSELS
LISTOWEL
MOOREFIELD
DRAYTON
FERGUS
ELORA
ERIN
R.C.A.F. Training Base Only
CLINTON
SEAFORTH
MILVERTON
DUBLIN
MITCHELL
HENSALL
ZURICH
DASHWOOD
EXETER
GRAND BEND
Centralia
STRATFORD
ST. MARY'S
WELLESLEY
New Hamburg
ELMIRA
WATERLOO
BRIDGEPORT
KITCHENER
HESPELER
PRESTON
GALT
AYR
ROCKWOOD
GUELPH

River Lucknow Maitland South Bayfield Whirl Creek Nith Avon Thames Ausable North Conestogo Lake Grand Speed Eramosa Puslinch Lake Belwood Lake Luther Lake

C.N.R. C.P.R.

5 0 5 10
SCALE IN MILES

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE MID-WESTERN ONTARIO REGION WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO